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Many Foreigners Reported Held, Abused in Chile

By Marvyn Howe

SANTIAGO, Chile, Sept. 20 (NYT).—Reports are spreading here of the arrest, ill-treatment and disappearance of foreigners, mainly those who came here as political exiles from other Latin-American countries. Some of the reports have been confirmed.

Two British citizens reportedly have been held for two days in the National Stadium along with thousands of other foreigners and Chileans. A couple from the United States, Mr. and Mrs. Adam Schesch, have been seen in a cell in the stadium and have been reported badly treated, according to Richard Barbor-Might, a British journalist and lecturer. Mr. Schesch was reported to be a researcher from the University of Wisconsin.

A U.S. Embassy spokesman confirmed that Mr. and Mrs. Schesch were being held in the stadium on charges of possessing leftist propaganda and "other material."

Maryknoll Priests

Six other Americans, including two Maryknoll priests, have been detained in the arrests that followed the overthrow of the government of the Socialist president Salvador Allende, according to U.S. Embassy sources. The identification of the prisoners was not available.

Yesterday, Marlene Simons, a correspondent for The Washington Post, was detained by two plainclothesmen in her hotel, according to a witness. Miss Simons was one of the few foreign correspondents here during the coup. It was learned that Miss Simons had been taken to the fifth floor of the Ministry of Defense "for questioning on her copy."

She was released last night after four hours of interrogation by seven officers and advised to "rectify her copy" for her own good.

Yesterday morning, a spokesman for the military junta promised to give newsmen all that they needed "to report the truth."

The spokesman charged that there were 14,000 armed foreigners living in the country and that many were training leftists, "subversive activities."

Helicopters have been dropping leaflets warning the population that "foreigners have come into the country to kill Chileans." The leaflets call on the people to denounce all foreigners engaged in "subversive activities."

There is no figure for the number of foreigners who have been arrested on suspicion of subversive activities. The U.S. Consul, Fred Purdy, has tried four times to see Mr. and Mrs. Schesch in the stadium.

The German and Swedish Embassies also have been refused authorization to see their nationals being held in the stadium. Accounts on the number of prisoners in the stadium vary from 3,600 to 15,000.

An account of conditions in the stadium was given by two Britons, Mr. Barbor-Might and Adrian Jensen, who is doing research at the University of Chile. They told a group of correspondents in a hotel here that they had been arrested last Thursday as suspects and marched at gunpoint to a police station, then taken by bus to the stadium.

30 From U.S. Evacuated
BUENOS AIRES, Sept. 20 (AP).—About 30 Americans, believed to be the first to leave Chile since the Sept. 11 coup, arrived in Buenos Aires yesterday on a charter flight arranged by the United Nations.

An Washington, Rep. Paul G. Rogers, D-Min., said there were indications that other UN flights were being planned to evacuate more of the estimated 350 U.S. citizens in Chile.

Mrs. Allende Now Certain He Was Slain

By Marvyn Howe

MEXICO CITY, Sept. 20 (NYT).—The widow of President Salvador Allende of Chile said yesterday that on the basis of new information she had received since her husband's death, she now believes that he did not commit suicide but was "murdered" by the military junta when they overthrew his government nine days ago.

In an exclusive interview, Mrs. Hortensia Busti de Allende said she had learned that there were "several bullet wounds" in Mr. Allende's stomach and chest in addition to the one bullet hole through his mouth that was reported by the military junta which overthrew him.

"I am absolutely sure he did not commit suicide," Mrs. Allende said. "Because of the bullet wounds he received, I think he was murdered."

Mrs. Allende had at first confirmed the army and police reports that Mr. Allende had killed himself, saying she believed he had shot himself with a sub-machine gun given to him by Cuba's Premier Fidel Castro. She said that Mr. Allende had talked at suicide and had said that he would "kill himself rather than betray all his ideals."

Yesterday, however, she said that her husband had told her: "The only way which I shall leave La Moneda will be dead, but fighting. I shall not commit suicide like Balboa," a president of Chile who took refuge in the Argentine Embassy and shot himself during a revolt in 1931.

Mrs. Allende said she learned of the additional bullet wounds and other details of the coup events at La Moneda, the presidential palace, from "eyewitnesses," including her daughters and doctors and reporters whom she said she could not name for fear of jeopardizing their safety. "I know that he died fighting," Mrs. Allende said of her husband.

She also said she believed that the United States had "a great responsibility" for the coup that overthrew her husband's three-

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

Three Civilians Killed

Troops Patrolling Santiago

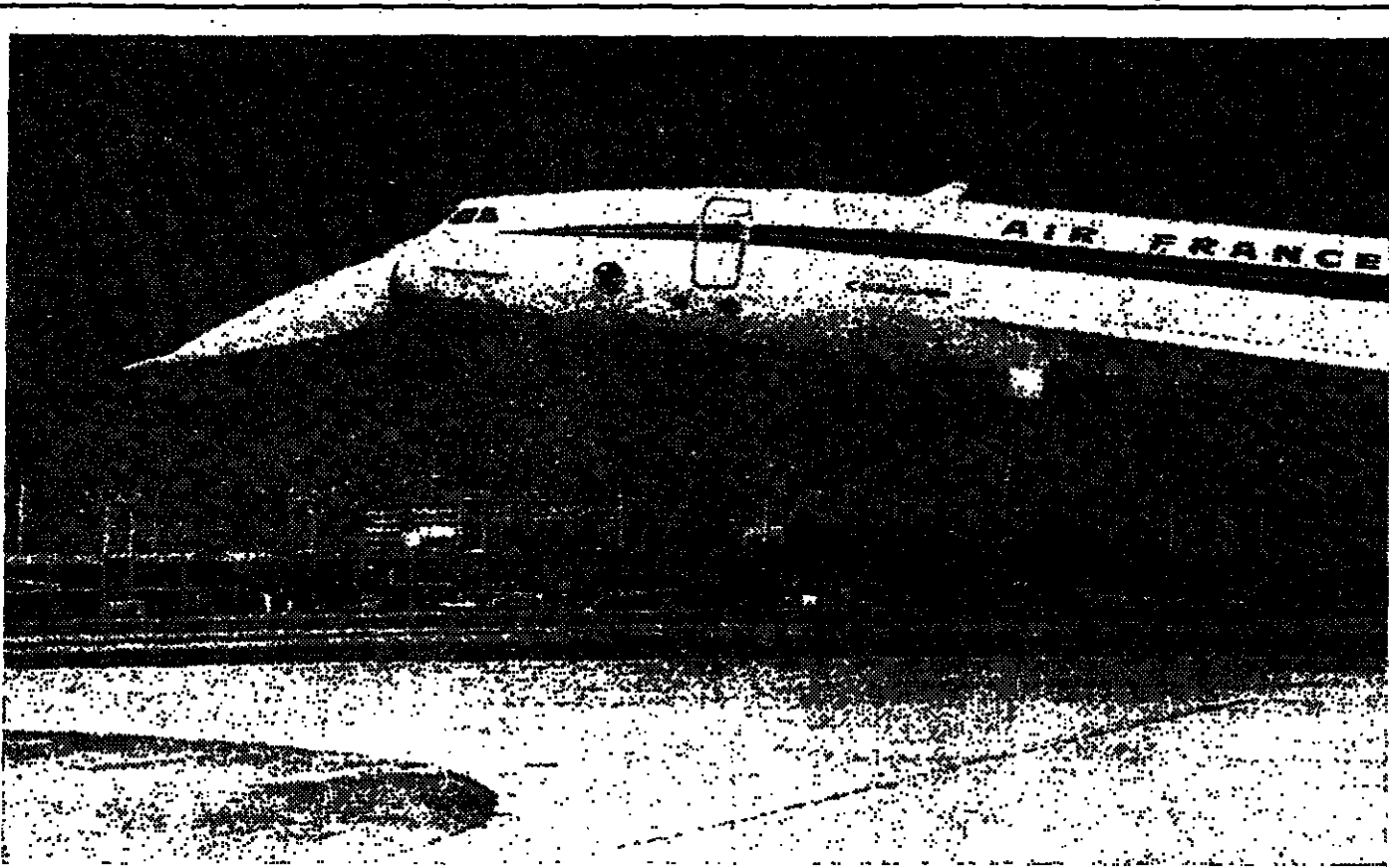
Draw Sporadic Sniper Fire

SANTIAGO, Chile, Sept. 20 (UPI).—Soldiers patrolling the downtown area today encountered sporadic fire from snipers resisting the nine-day-old military junta, the government said.

Shots echoed through the streets despite a warning yesterday by Air Force Gen. Gustavo Leigh, a member of the four-man junta, that "any man who fires against our forces, dies; any man who shoots innocent persons, dies."

4 Poles Defect

MUNICH, Sept. 20 (Reuters).—A group of three Poles and a 21-year-old Polish tourist have fled to West Germany in the last two days, border police here said today.



BIG IN TEXAS—The British-French Concorde lands on the runway at the new Dallas-Fort Worth airport.

A First Flight by Concorde To the U.S. for a Texas Bash

GRAPEVINE, Texas, Sept. 20 (AP).—The British-French Concorde supersonic airliner landed here today at the world's largest airport.

The needle-nosed plane, on its maiden flight to the United States, arrived at the new Dallas-Fort Worth Airport during a press-day preview of the facility.

A French flag fluttered from the cockpit window as the airliner taxied toward a crowd of about 400 observers.

Aboard the aircraft were Sir George Edwards, president of the British Aircraft Corp., and Henri Ziegler, head of the French Aerospace company, co-builders of the Concorde.

The plane had flown to Caracas, Venezuela, from France before continuing to this airport between Fort Worth and Dal-

las to set off three days of inauguration ceremonies of the airport.

Former Gov. John B. Connally, commissioner general for the dedication, and top government and aviation leaders were on hand for the event.

The airport, built at a cost of \$700 million, covers 17,500 acres of former prairie and cotton patch and when completed will dwarf other big U.S. airports such as Newark and O'Hare, in Chicago.

The airport's first phase is nearing completion with airline service due to start late next

month. The airport is expected to have a daily population of 100,000 persons, including 18,500 airport employees.

Runways are 11,400 feet long, but those planned will be 20,000 feet, capable, planners say, of accepting any aircraft future designers may develop.

The airport is expected to handle eight million passengers in its first year. Ultimately, it will have the capacity of New York's Kennedy, La Guardia and Newark airports put together and the ability to serve 50 million passengers annually. The airport is a series of vast

half-loop terminals with a 10-lane highway splitting the airport down the middle and double-decker routes actually entering each terminal so that passengers can drive up for arrival or departure.

Access from curb to plane in each of the giant semicircles will be as little as 120 feet and no more than twice that distance. The terminals are specifically designed to eliminate the long walks which passengers at other airports complain about.

Concorde Flies Honored

WASHINGTON, Sept. 20 (AP).—President Nixon presented Harmon International Aviation Awards to the chief test pilots of the Concorde, Andre Turcat of France and Brian Trushaw of Britain.

Nixon's Lawyers, Cox Fail to Reach An Out-of-Court Accord Over Tapes

By George Lardner Jr.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 20 (UPI).—The White House and special Watergate prosecutor Archibald Cox gave up today on efforts to reach an out-of-court settlement over President Nixon's secret Watergate tapes.

Both sides tersely informed the U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals this afternoon of the "unsuccessful outcome" of their negotiations.

In virtually identical letters to the court, submitted after a final meeting during the day, Mr. Cox and the President's chief court-room lawyer, Charles Alan Wright, said that "sincere efforts" had been made, but that they "were not fruitful."

The next step is up to the court, which emphasized last week that it would "discharge its duty of determining the controversy" if the compromise it proposed was unsuccessful.

A decision is expected within the next two weeks, setting the stage for a final constitutional confrontation in the Supreme Court.

If either Mr. Cox or the White House had considered asking the appellate court for more time to reach an agreement, there was no hint of it in today's report. Both sides refused to comment on whether any progress had been made in the talks.

Accord on Silence

"All participants in these conversations have agreed that we shall say nothing about them except to make this report to the court," Mr. Cox and Mr. Wright said in their three-paragraph letters to the circuit court.

They said little else except that the meetings prompted by the court's proposal had been "lengthy."

Mr. Cox met White House Special Counsel J. Fred Buzhardt at the Executive Office Building on Monday and again on Tuesday.

A final session was held today between Mr. Cox and his counsel, Philip Lacovara, on the one hand and Mr. Buzhardt, Mr. Wright and Acting White House Counsel Leonard Garment on the other.

Mr. Cox apparently was not permitted to listen to any of the recordings. The fruitless bargaining was believed to have been confined largely to haggling over how much the White House would let even the special prosecutor hear.

The Court of Appeals had voiced the hope that Mr. Nixon and Mr. Cox could agree on what

portions could be turned over to the Watergate grand jury instead of forcing the issue to a constitutional determination.

The tapes include nine of the President's conversations about the Watergate scandal with top White House aides and political advisers—eight in face-to-face meetings and one over the telephone with former Attorney General John N. Mitchell, then the director of Mr. Nixon's re-election campaign.

No further announcement is expected from the Court of Appeals until the seven judges presiding over the case hand down their ruling. Oral arguments were heard Sept. 10 and the final brief was submitted by the White House yesterday.

Mr. Cox has urged the court not to "shrink from entry of a coercive order" flatly directing Mr. Nixon to turn over the recordings to the Watergate grand jury.

At the least, he has asked that his presence, he permitted to join Federal Judge John J. Sirica for the preliminary screening that he has proposed.

On another issue, Mr. Cox said today that the five Watergate conspirators who have asked to withdraw their guilty pleas should be required to support statements that they were deceived by high government officials.

In a response filed in U.S. District Court, Mr. Cox asked Judge Sirica to "require these defendants to submit detailed factual statements under oath in support of their motions."

Mr. Cox responded to motions from E. Howard Hunt, Jr., Frank Sturgis, Bernard L. Barker, Eugenio R. Martinez and Virgilio R. Gonzalez.

Sturgis, Barker, Martinez and Gonzalez had said their guilty pleas "were premised on false assumptions which had been fostered on them by others, including co-defendant E. Howard Hunt and, ultimately, high officials in the executive branch of the government."

In his plea, Hunt said that he took part in last year's plot to burglarize the Democratic National Committee headquarters because he believed the operation was "at the direction of high government officials and with assurance by those officials, and in the justifiable belief by him, that the acts were lawful."

Chrysler Unions Vote on Contract

DETROIT, Sept. 20 (AP).—Voting on a new contract covering Chrysler employees began today as the United Auto Workers union urged members to go back to their jobs Monday.

Approval of the three-year contract by the UAW's 127,500 Chrysler members was expected because union members never have turned down a contract recommended by their leaders.

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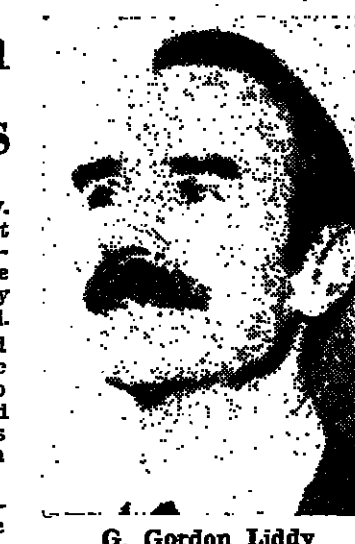
DETROIT, Sept. 20 (AP).—Voting on a new contract covering Chrysler employees began today as the United Auto Workers union urged members to go back to their jobs Monday.

Approval of the three-year contract by the UAW's 127,500 Chrysler members was expected because union members never have turned down a contract recommended by their leaders.

Under the tentative arrangement worked out by Mr. Moylan with Indian officials in New Delhi, \$1 billion worth of rupees would be paid to the United States during a 10-year period, including \$100 million in dollars.

The \$900 million worth of rupees would be spent on maintaining official American establishments in India.

The Indians also have agreed to spend the \$2 billion worth of rupees which have been written off on development projects. It does not mean, officials stressed, that the United States would be giving that much money to India since, realistically, it was never anticipated that India would ever pay it off.



G. Gordon Liddy

Liddy Pleads Not Guilty in Ellsberg Case

LOS ANGELES, Sept. 20 (AP).—Telling the court that he was indignant and couldn't afford an attorney, convicted Watergate conspirator G. Gordon Liddy pleaded not guilty today to conspiracy and burglary charges in the 1971 break-in at the office of Daniel Ellsberg's psychiatrist.

Liddy, 43, asking the court for permission to represent himself in the case, told Superior Court Judge James G. Kolts that he cannot afford a lawyer. He said his regular attorney is seeking counsel through the American Civil Liberties Union.

"I represent to the court that I am indignant," Liddy said. "You have no funds available?" Judge Kolts asked.

"About \$34, which I have on deposit at the county jail," Liddy replied.

Public Defender Named

A public defender was appointed temporarily to represent Liddy.

After being arraigned, Liddy was taken to the county jail.

In another development, the ABC, NBC and CBS television networks have agreed to broadcast, on a rotating basis, at least the first three days of next week's Senate Watergate hearings.

The hearings, scheduled to run through Nov. 1, will not be carried live by East Coast stations of the Public Broadcasting System. PBS' broadcast live coverage of the initial round this summer. A PBS spokesman said each day of the hearings will be videotaped and then replayed in full at 8 p.m. EDT each night.

Fears Growing Of Franc-Mark Monetary Upset

By Carl Gewirtz

PARIS, Sept. 20 (NYT).—Fear of another monetary crisis grew today even as finance ministers and treasury secretaries of more than 120 nations were preparing to leave for Nairobi, Kenya, where negotiations on reforming the international monetary system are to be resumed on Monday.

Involved in the latest upset on the major foreign exchange markets is the relationship between the French franc and the deutsche mark and, ultimately, the continuation of the joint European float in which the ERM currencies (minus the British and Irish pounds and Italy's lira) move as a block against the dollar.

Once again the mark is seen as a candidate for an upward revolution. As a result, the mark has strengthened against all currencies, including the dollar, which this time, is an innocent bystander. At the same time, the commercial franc—which is linked to the mark in the joint float (the financial franc floats independently)—is said to be ripe for a devaluation.

Stabilization Move

In an effort to stabilize the franc, the French central bank today raised its discount rate a sharp 0.5 percentage points to 11 percent, a level not seen only once before, during the Franco-Prussian war in 1870.

The bank also moved to make money more scarce by raising the amount of funds commercial banks must keep idle at the central bank in the form of minimum reserves. The reserve requirement, increased to 14 percent from 13 percent, is expected to freeze about 4 billion francs.

After today's drastic trading, the dollar fell to 237 marks, its lowest since Aug. 9 and down sharply from yesterday's 241.5 DM.

The dollar fell to 4.195 French francs, also the lowest since Aug. 9, and down from 4.27 francs yesterday. The dollar's decline is a function of the rise in the value of the mark.

For as the mark rises the other currencies in the float must move in tandem or break the 4 1/2 percent maximum limit between each other that is permitted within the float.

By contrast, the dollar remained strong against the financial franc, which floats independently, closing at 4.37 francs, down from 4.385 yesterday. The dollar's relative strength here was seen as an indication that money is moving out of France, meaning investors were bidding for dollars. There is no way of knowing whether these investors remained in dollars—moving into U.S. securities or the like—or whether the funds were used for conversion into marks.

French officials dismiss the possibility of a devaluation as "extremely unlikely." In fact, it would be very difficult for France to devalue the franc at a time when the nation is running a trade and balance-of-payments surplus.

The rumors of a devaluation stem from the weakness of the franc against the mark—a situation (Continued on Page 3, Col. 1)

Emergency Fears

The agency also said that it was "doubtful whether there was sufficient margin of supplies to meet any emergency requirements which might arise in the remainder of the season."

Industrialized wheat-importing nations were asked to reduce their buying to amounts "absolutely essential for current consumption."

The United States, Canada, Argentina, Australia and the Communist bloc countries were summoned to the meeting that was called three weeks ago. At that time, the UN group said it appeared that world wheat stocks, at their lowest levels in 20 years, would be depleted further this fall.

Mr. Bell also said he doubted (Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

Ongoing 'Constructive Dialogue'

EEC Reply to U.S. Proposes New Cooperation as Equals

BRUSSELS, Sept. 20 (NYT).—Responding to an American call for a "new Atlantic charter," the European Economic Community proposed to the United States yesterday that they join in a pledge to "intensify cooperation on the basis of equality."

Couched in vague terms and not mentioning defense problems, the Common Market's proposal was meant to form the basis for a document on which President Nixon and European leaders could agree during the trip Mr. Nixon has planned to the continent in the fall.

It was the first official response by the nine-member EEC to the call in April by Henry A. Kissinger, Mr. Nixon's national security adviser, for a new U.S. relationship with Europe to overcome the economic, military and diplomatic strains that had developed in the Atlantic Alliance.

1,100-Word Draft

The EEC's draft, a 1,100-word proposal for a joint declaration on relations between the Common Market and the United States, was delivered to the State Department in Washington yesterday by Ambassador Eyvind Bartels of Denmark, acting for all nine members.

The draft proposed that "a constructive dialogue" be maintained between the United States and the Common Market. Citing the changing world situation, it suggested that the United States recognize the community's intention to act as a "distinct entity" in world affairs.

The market nations also suggested that the two sides promote expansion and ever greater liberalization of trade "based on the principles of mutual advantage, mutual commitment and overall reciprocity" and that they pay particular attention to the difficulties of trading in agricultural goods.

Covering 30 Million Workers

Senate Votes Safeguards For Private Pension Plans

By Spencer Rich

WASHINGTON, Sept. 20 (AP).—A bill to protect the retirement benefits of 30 million workers in private pension plans was passed by the Senate last night, 88-10.

Despite complaints from Sen. Vance Hartke, D., Ind.,

Nixon Aide Calls for New TV Stations

WASHINGTON, Sept. 20 (AP).—Clay T. Whitehead, the presidential adviser who rocked the broadcast industry last year by pushing for local control of network programs, now says television viewers should be given at least one additional channel to watch.

The director of President Nixon's Office of Telecommunications Policy said in an interview that policies should be loosened so that new VHF-TV stations—those broadcasting on channels 2 through 13—could be established in major markets.

He said this could lead to the formation of one or more new national networks and would be "one way to get more diversity" into the programs beamed into America's homes.

Asked if Mr. Nixon shared his views, Mr. Whitehead replied: "Generally, yes."

He denied he was launching a new administration attack on the networks. But his comments are certain to fan the controversy he started last December when he spoke of "ideological plugola" and bias in news broadcasts.

Mr. Whitehead coupled his December criticism with an announcement that legislation had been drafted to hold local stations accountable at license renewal time for the content of their news programs.

The legislation is languishing on Capitol Hill and is given little chance of passage. The Democratic Congress also is in the process of sharply cutting the budget for Mr. Whitehead's office.

At present, most major cities have three network-affiliated stations and, sometimes one or two independent or public television stations broadcasting the VHF channels.

The Federal Communications Commission has refused to issue new VHF licenses, and the television industry generally supports this policy. But Mr. Whitehead contends it is too restrictive.

He said he thinks 100 new stations should be added to the more than 600 now in operation to "give viewers that much more choice."

But Mr. Whitehead acknowledged there is little chance that the FCC would change its policy, adding, "The industry has beaten it down before."

Some of the new channels could be assigned to public TV, he said, with others going to regular commercial operations, including black-owned stations.

In the interview, which coincided with his third anniversary as head of the telecommunications office, Mr. Whitehead repeated his view that there should be less government regulation of broadcasters.

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and a few others that the bill isn't generous enough, the Senate brushed aside all major structural changes. It attached the pension reform measure to a minor House-passed bill under the jurisdiction of the House Ways and Means Committee. It hopes that this will speed up House action and permit the bill to become law this year.

The House Labor Committee is expected to act shortly on a pension reform bill of its own and the Ways and Means Committee is planning to take up pension reform as soon as it finishes with the trade reform bill.

With \$150 billion in plan assets now, 30 million workers covered and nearly \$8 billion a year being paid out in benefits, the private employee pension system (supplementing a worker's Social Security benefits) has become a major source of income for retirees as well as one of the nation's largest sources of investment capital.

Sponsors of the bill, led by Sen. Jacob K. Javits, D., N.Y., and Lloyd M. Bentsen, D., Texas, cited dozens of instances in which workers lost all benefits because they switched jobs after decades with a single firm or because their employer's pension plan was underfunded and went bankrupt.

Minimum Standards

The bill, put together jointly by the Senate Labor Committee and the Senate Finance Committee, does not require any private employer to set up a pension plan for his workers, but if he does it mandates minimum federal standards for eligibility, vesting of benefits, contributions to the trust fund and also creates a federal "reinsurance" system to protect workers against trust fund bankruptcies.

A worker must be allowed to enter the firm's pension plan at no later than age 30, provided he has worked for the firm at least one year. He is to acquire a 25-percent vested right in benefits after five years in the plan. This figure rises in stages to 100 percent over ten more years, with partial retroactive benefits for plans in force.

At present, many private plans require a worker to wait five years to join a plan, regardless of his age. Others don't vest benefits for 20, 25 or even more years, so that if the employee leaves before then he loses all right to any future benefit.

If a worker is 100-percent vested after 15 years, however, as the bill requires, he will eventually receive a pension based on whatever was paid aside toward his retirement benefits during his 15 years of employment—even if he leaves that firm and works elsewhere during the intervening years before retirement.

Provisions for Self-Employed

Also in the bill are provisions permitting self-employed persons to deduct up to \$7,500 a year (instead of the present \$3,500) for amounts set aside in self-employed pension plans, and permitting a person who works in a job where there is no private plan to deduct up to \$1,500 for money set aside for a private plan of his own.

In a surprise vote, Senators Nelson and Strom Thurmond, R., S.C., joined in winning 88-10 passage of an amendment improving some of the terms for the self-employed pensions and also providing that corporate pensions in excess of \$75,000 will not be eligible for tax reduction—a provision that seems likely to meet strong opposition from big industry and that could be improved in conference.

In other congressional action: The House voted yesterday to deny funds to the U.S. Information Agency if it withholds information from two congressional committees.

The measure requires the agency to respond to a written request for information from either the House Foreign Affairs Committee or the Senate Foreign Relations Committee within 30 days, or the funds obligated to the agency will be withheld.

The Senate yesterday passed a substitute for a \$185-million medical-services bill vetoed by President Nixon.

The new bill, passed 83 to 0, authorizes the same level of spending as the vetoed measure.

But the Labor Committee stripped away a provision from the old bill barring the Nixon administration from closing eight public health service hospitals.



FAR FROM THE MADDING CROWD—A bikini-clad blonde catches up on reading in a Munich cemetery.

FBI Surveillance of Columnist Said to Have Involved French

By John M. Crewdson

WASHINGTON, Sept. 20 (NYT).—A high-ranking FBI official followed syndicated columnist Joseph Kraft to Paris in 1969 and arranged with the French government to keep him under electronic and physical surveillance during the visit, according to sources familiar with the operation.

They said that because of the administration's "concern" about Mr. Kraft's contacts with representatives of the North Vietnamese government and the Viet Cong's National Liberation Front since 1964, that these relationships were "well known" and that from time to time he had used information provided by them in his column.

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The sources said that the 24-hour surveillance was continued by the FBI after Mr. Kraft returned from France to his home in the Georgetown section of Washington.

John W. Dean 3d, the dismissed White House counsel, told the Senate Watergate committee in June that John J. Caulfield, the former New York City policeman who worked as an investigator for the White House, had told him of a wiretap placed on the Kraft family's telephone in Georgetown, and sources said yesterday that they believed that the tap had been installed while Mr. Kraft was vacationing in France.

One source said he believed that the White House team had been used after John N. Mitchell, then the attorney general, had refused to permit the FBI to become further involved.

Mr. Sullivan, who recently retired from the Justice Department, said by telephone from Massachusetts that he would have "absolutely no comment to make one way or the other" on the matter.

It has never been entirely clear whether Mr. Kraft was included in the national security surveillance that Mr. Nixon ordered in May 1969 on four newsmen and 13 government officials, in an effort to plug news leaks.

Origin Unknown

One source said that, although the instructions to follow Mr. Kraft to Paris were given to Mr. Sullivan by Mr. Hoover, he did not know whether the late FBI chief had been ordered by his superiors in the administration to conduct the surveillance.

The source said, however, that Mr. Hoover passed on to a superior the results of the intelligence-gathering effort by the French authorities. Another source said he believed that the superior was John D. Ehrlichman, who was then Mr. Nixon's domestic affairs adviser.

Mr. Kraft said in a telephone interview yesterday that he had

learned some months ago of the intelligence effort against him. He added that he had been in touch with representatives of the North Vietnamese government and the Viet Cong's National Liberation Front since 1964, that these relationships were "well known" and that from time to time he had used information provided by them in his column.

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Demands Apology From Sen. Jackson

Roosevelt to Testify on Alleged Murder Plot

WASHINGTON, Sept. 20 (AP).—Sen. Henry M. Jackson, D., Wash., said today that Elliott Roosevelt will testify, possibly next week, about allegations that he was involved in an attempt to have the prime minister of the Bahamas assassinated.

Sen. Jackson said that Mr. Roosevelt had asked to testify before the Senate Permanent Subcommittee on Investigations next week and that the appearance would be arranged as soon as possible.

Louis P. Mastriana, a convicted trafficker in stolen securities, told the subcommittee Tuesday that Mr. Roosevelt and a reputed gambler, Michael McClellan, offered him \$100,000 to assassinate Bahamian Prime Minister Lynden O. Pindling.

Mr. Roosevelt, son of the late President Franklin D. Roosevelt, said at his home in Lisbon that Mastriana's allegation was "an utter and complete fabrication" and demanded an apology from Sen. Jackson for allowing Mastriana to make the charges.

Sen. Jackson, chairman of the Senate subcommittee, read a two-page statement today before opening a hearing on fraudulent and stolen securities which the committee is investigating.

Sen. Jackson said, "It was not the intention of the chairman or the staff that Mr. Mastriana be interrogated in public hearings at this time on the subject-matter of any of his allegations regarding Mr. Roosevelt."

"Statements concerning Mr. Roosevelt's alleged involvement with Mr. Mastriana were made in executive hearings of the subcommittee in which Mastriana testified. However, I did not wish to have these allegations made in public without first interviewing Mr. Roosevelt about them."

Contribution Denied

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Sept. 20 (Reuters).—Mr. Pindling yesterday denied he accepted a million-dollar campaign contribution from McClellan.

"I must take this opportunity to deny this malicious allegation as a total and complete fabrication," Mr. Pindling said in a statement issued today at the United Nations where he attended the admission of the newly independent Bahamas to the world body.

The prime minister said McClellan "made a voluntary contribution by way of transportation for some of the candidates who were contesting seats in the general elections of January, 1967. At no time, however, did Mr. McClellan give me money and at no time did I make any promise to Mr. McClellan or anyone connected with him, that he would, or even could, receive a gambling casino license as reward for his voluntary contribution."

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Ben Webster, Leading Tenor Saxophonist

PARIS, Sept. 20 (AP)—Ben Webster, 64, the American jazz musician whose sweet tenor saxophone sounds characterized Duke Ellington melodies for almost a decade, died in Amsterdam yesterday.

Mr. Webster became ill the day after playing in a concert Sept. 7 at the Students Club of Leyden and had been hospitalized since. Friends said that he will be buried in Copenhagen, where he had lived since 1964.

An imposing man with an intricate knowledge of the nuances of orchestration, he often scored many of the parts for handclappers with whom he performed, including Mr. Ellington. But whether he scored them or not, the dulcet tones and technical finishing that identified his playing usually dominated and were unmistakably his.

He was born in Kansas City, Mo., in 1909 and, before he was 20, he joined the orchestra of Fletcher Henderson. It was with the Ellington orchestra, however, that he developed as perhaps the finest jazz tenor man—along with Lester Young, who played for Count Basie—in the music business during the 1930s and 1940s.

Most familiar among the Ellington numbers that carried the stamp of Mr. Webster's passages were "Satin Doll," "Prelude to a Kiss," "I've Got It Bad and That Ain't Good" and "Cotton Tail."

He left the Ellington orchestra in 1945 and made a number of tours as a soloist, often teaming with other come-and-go Ellington musicians: Johnny Hodges, Cat Anderson, Billy Strayhorn, Sam Woodyard, Cootie Williams and Harry Carney—at recording sessions and concerts.

During the last four or five years, he made frequent tours throughout Europe, appearing at jazz festivals in Italy, Switzerland, West Germany and Denmark.

And while much of his wind was gone and he had to remain seated during his performances, the same sweet tremors distinguished his playing.

G. B. Stern
LONDON, Sept. 20 (AP)—G. B. Stern, 83, a novelist, died yesterday in the hospital at Wallingford, Berkshire.

Glady's Bertha Stern studied dramatic art as a girl but soon turned to writing and published



Ben Webster

her first novel at the age of 20. In 1918, with the publication of "Twins and Threes," she became established as a witty and accomplished writer.

For almost half a century, starting about 1920, she produced a book nearly every year. She also wrote three plays, "The Matriarch," "Deborah" and "The Man Who Pays the Piper."

"The Matriarch," which became four books in all dealing with the same family, was largely autobiographical. It was made into a play, which had a long and successful run in London with Mrs. Patrick Campbell as the star, and it became a Hollywood movie. Miss Stern wrote the script.

Carman R. Runyon
NEW YORK, Sept. 20 (AP)—Carman R. Runyon Jr., 80, a pioneer in the development of FM radio, died yesterday.

In 1934, Mr. Runyon helped his long-time associate and friend, Maj. Edward Armstrong, the inventor of frequency modulation, reception, by building the first operating FM station in his home at Yonkers, N.Y.

From this station, which was known as W2AG, Mr. Runyon beamed the first public FM signals to a meeting of the Institute of Radio Engineers in Manhattan on the evening of Nov. 5, 1935. It was on this date that Maj. Armstrong revealed his discovery to the world.

Mr. Runyon was the founder and president of Radio and Engineering Laboratories, the first concern to be licensed to manu-

facture FM equipment under the Armstrong patent.

Paul Dickopf
WIESBADEN, West Germany, Sept. 20 (AP)—Paul Dickopf, 58, the first German president of Interpol, died yesterday.

The Federal Criminal Office, which Mr. Dickopf helped organize after World War II, said he succumbed to a sudden illness at the Bonn University Clinic.

Mr. Dickopf began police work in Frankfurt in 1937 after studying law. After the outbreak of World War II, he was assigned to the German counterespionage service under Adm. Wilhelm Canaris and served as a criminal police commissar in Stuttgart.

A political opponent of the Nazi regime, Mr. Dickopf was forced to go underground in Brussels for 10 months in 1942-43. He later escaped to Switzerland, where he was given political asylum.

Dr. Earl W. Bennett
MIDLAND, Mich., Sept. 20 (AP)—Dr. Earl W. Bennett, 94, the man considered the "financial wizard" of the Dow Chemical Co., died yesterday. He had worked for Dow for 69 years, beginning as an office boy in 1900 and working his way up to chairman of the board.

Howard P. Jones
STANFORD, Calif., Sept. 20 (AP)—Howard P. Jones, 74, U.S. ambassador to Indonesia from 1953 to 1965, died Tuesday at his home here.

Mr. Jones began his career in the New York bureau of United Press International and, at 24, was named managing editor of the Evansville (Ind.) Press, a Scripps-Howard newspaper.

Within a few years, he was editor-in-chief and a partner in a chain of nine small papers in Michigan.

He began his diplomatic career after World War II, at the close of which he served as an Army colonel in Berlin in charge of public finance in Germany. At the same time, he was a director of the Berlin element of the U.S. High Commission for Germany.

He served at the American Embassy in Taipei before going to Indonesia. After leaving Indonesia, he was deputy assistant secretary of state for the Far East.



ON THE SURFACE—The Norwegian defense command photograph of the Soviet vessel.

Carries 16 Missiles With 4,400-Mile Range

Norway Photographs New Russian Sub

OSLO, Sept. 20 (AP)—A new type of Soviet submarine, carrying 16 intercontinental ballistic missiles, has been sighted and photographed from a Norwegian Air Force plane, the Norwegian Defense Command announced.

The missiles, with an estimated range of 4,400 miles, could reach any target in the continental United States or in European NATO countries from the Norwegian seas, the command said.

It said that the photos of the new sub were taken "recently" in "international waters off the coast of Norway."

Political Experts' Study

The command released photos of the Soviet sub after consultations with political authorities of the Foreign and Defense Ministries here.

It was not known if the sub had been surprised on the surface by the Norwegian Orion photo-reconnaissance plane and had been unable to dive in time, or if its commander had been under orders to let his craft be discovered and photographed for

some purpose, the Oslo daily Aftenposten said in printing a picture of the sub.

The paper said it was believed to be the first time a picture of the submarine had been released for publication.

The Orion succeeded in taking several close-ups of the sub, which was described as "highly advanced"—probably more so than any U.S. submarine.

Earlier reports about the new Soviet Delta-Class submarine said that they had 12 missiles and were more than 300 feet long, with a 120-man crew and a top speed of about 25 knots.

EEC Ministers Propose Reply To Comecon on Trade Talks

By David Haworth

BRUSSELS, Sept. 20 (AP)—Common Market foreign ministers agreed today to give their first response to the approach last month by the Soviet bloc's economic organization, Comecon, which proposed talks on trade cooperation between the two groups.

The ministers proposed that an unofficial reply be made through the Danish ambassador in Moscow, who will contact Nicolai Fadeyev, Comecon's secretary-general, to ask for further information about what sort of relationship with the European community the Russians want.

The initiative is being left to the Danes because they hold the EEC Council of Ministers' presidency for the current six months. Mr. Fadeyev met the Danish minister for foreign trade in Copenhagen last month, but it was unclear from that meeting what precisely Comecon was seeking from the EEC.

The community reply is unofficial because Mr. Fadeyev's visit was described similarly by the Russians. The status of contacts cannot be lifted since the Russians still refuse to recognize the EEC, although Soviet leaders last year hinted that they might in certain circumstances be prepared to acknowledge it.

Officials here also point out that the difference in function and structure between Comecon and the Common Market is so marked that it is arguable whether they can be compared at all.

2 Arabs to Be Tried In Greek Airport Raid

ATHENS, Sept. 20 (AP)—Two Arab terrorists who killed four persons and wounded 54 others in a grenade and pistol attack at Athens airport last month were ordered today to stand trial on seven charges including premeditated murder.

Talal Mohammed Khantourian, 21, and Saif Hussein el-Arid, 21, both Palestinians born in Jordan, could be sentenced to death if convicted.

Split Widens At Security Conference

From Wire Dispatches

GENEVA, Sept. 20.—A deep difference in approach emerged today between East and West European countries at the European Security Conference, Western sources said.

The East Europeans, led by the Soviet Union, insisted on drafting declarations immediately, while the Western members of the 35-state conference wanted first to discuss all issues.

The second, negotiating stage of the conference began Tuesday and is still forming itself into 11 subcommittees and one special working group considering a declaration on the nonuse of violence in settling political disputes.

Resisting Proposals

The sources said that the Western and neutral states were resisting the East European wish to draft proposals immediately because that would limit a thorough airing of the issues.

One Western delegate commented: "As soon as you put a piece of paper in front of the conference, everyone starts flitting around with the wording instead of thinking. We don't want to work in blinkers."

The West is seeking a free flow of information and people between East and West as part price for political deals sought by the Russians at the conference.

The head of a major Western delegation said: "It may be another four to six weeks before we get some idea of whether the Soviets are really prepared to meet the West halfway and give something on human contacts in return for agreements in the political field."

2 Germanys Sign Ecological Pact For Border Area

BONN, Sept. 20 (AP)—West and East Germany agreed today to warn each other of impending disasters such as fires or floods in areas along the border dividing them. The technical agreement, signed in Bonn, was worked out by a joint border commission.

The commission was created as one result of the 1972 basic treaty normalizing relations between the two Germanys. The treaty cleared the way for the two states' admission to the United Nations, which occurred Tuesday.

While not providing for removal of the Communist death-strip of barbed wire and mines, today's accord calls for cooperation on noncontroversial border matters.

Each side promised to warn the other of threats such as fire, flood, frost, storm, epidemics, blights and pollution.

In extreme cases, one side might provide the other with medical or other help, but only by mutual consent, the agreement said.

which was described as "highly advanced"—probably more so than any U.S. submarine.

Earlier reports about the new Soviet Delta-Class submarine said that they had 12 missiles and were more than 300 feet long, with a 120-man crew and a top speed of about 25 knots.

EEC Ministers Propose Reply To Comecon on Trade Talks

By David Haworth

BRUSSELS, Sept. 20 (AP)—Common Market foreign ministers agreed today to give their first response to the approach last month by the Soviet bloc's economic organization, Comecon, which proposed talks on trade cooperation between the two groups.

The ministers proposed that an unofficial reply be made through the Danish ambassador in Moscow, who will contact Nicolai Fadeyev, Comecon's secretary-general, to ask for further information about what sort of relationship with the European community the Russians want.

The initiative is being left to the Danes because they hold the EEC Council of Ministers' presidency for the current six months. Mr. Fadeyev met the Danish minister for foreign trade in Copenhagen last month, but it was unclear from that meeting what precisely Comecon was seeking from the EEC.

The community reply is unofficial because Mr. Fadeyev's visit was described similarly by the Russians. The status of contacts cannot be lifted since the Russians still refuse to recognize the EEC, although Soviet leaders last year hinted that they might in certain circumstances be prepared to acknowledge it.

Officials here also point out that the difference in function and structure between Comecon and the Common Market is so marked that it is arguable whether they can be compared at all.

2 Arabs to Be Tried In Greek Airport Raid

ATHENS, Sept. 20 (AP)—Two Arab terrorists who killed four persons and wounded 54 others in a grenade and pistol attack at Athens airport last month were ordered today to stand trial on seven charges including premeditated murder.

Talal Mohammed Khantourian, 21, and Saif Hussein el-Arid, 21, both Palestinians born in Jordan, could be sentenced to death if convicted.

Split Widens At Security Conference

From Wire Dispatches

GENEVA, Sept. 20.—A deep difference in approach emerged today between East and West European countries at the European Security Conference, Western sources said.

The East Europeans, led by the Soviet Union, insisted on drafting declarations immediately, while the Western members of the 35-state conference wanted first to discuss all issues.

The second, negotiating stage of the conference began Tuesday and is still forming itself into 11 subcommittees and one special working group considering a declaration on the nonuse of violence in settling political disputes.

Resisting Proposals
The sources said that the Western and neutral states were resisting the East European wish to draft proposals immediately because that would limit a thorough airing of the issues.

One Western delegate commented: "As soon as you put a piece of paper in front of the conference, everyone starts flitting around with the wording instead of thinking. We don't want to work in blinkers."

The West is seeking a free flow of information and people between East and West as part price for political deals sought by the Russians at the conference.

The head of a major Western delegation said: "It may be another four to six weeks before we get some idea of whether the Soviets are really prepared to meet the West halfway and give something on human contacts in return for agreements in the political field."

U.S. Jewish Group Cancels Award To Pepsico Aide

WASHINGTON, Sept. 20 (AP)—The American Jewish Committee, the most prestigious American Jewish organization, has

supplied canceled a civic leadership award to Donald M. Kendall, the top officer of Pepsico Inc.

The announcement in August that the award was planned had stirred a furor in the Jewish community in view of Pepsico's ties to the Soviet Union.

Mobilized by the Union of American Hebrews, a national American supporters of the efforts of Soviet Jews to emigrate to Israel or other countries launched a boycott of Pepsico products in December after Pepsico announced a major trade agreement with the Soviet Union involving sale of Pepsico-Cola there and Soviet vodka and wine in the U.S.

Kendall was identified in The Washington Post on Sunday as the author of a telegram sent to 64 major U.S. corporation presidents urging them to rally opposition to an amendment to the pending trade bill designed to pressure the Soviet government to ease its emigration restrictions on Jews and others.

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**Aborigine Reared by Whites
Returned to Natural Parents**

SYDNEY, Sept. 20 (AP).—Nola Garandima was fostered out as a sickly 8-month-old aboriginal baby to a white family when her mother was in a hospital.

The foster parents, Athol and Ann Brown, offered to care for her after reading an appeal for such assistance in a local newspaper.

They expected Nola to stay with them for around six months and then return to her tribal family.

She stayed six years in the Browns' comfortable home in Darwin, capital of Australia's Northern Territory.

"She became a sister to our own six children," Mrs. Brown, 45, said. "She called me Mum and Athol was Dad."

Twelve days ago, Nola, now 7, was taken away from the Browns

by an official of the federal government's Aboriginal Affairs Department.

She was flown to her natural parents' home—a huddle of tree bark humpies (crude huts) at a remote aboriginal tribal settlement in Arnhem Land, Northern Australia.

And there she will stay—with parents she hasn't known—until she marries the man to whom she was promised at birth as a bride.

According to Mrs. Brown, and there has been no denial, the husband-to-be had started to have doubts that the girl for whom he was paying a bride price of food and tobacco existed.

"Nola must be terrified and confused," Mrs. Brown said.

"She won't even be able to speak to them—she only speaks English and I doubt they do."

"Nola has been brought up our way, as one of our family. She has been used to living in her own room with all the facilities of a modern home."

"She has been used to regular meals, to wearing pajamas, to having a comfortable bed."

"Now she will be sleeping on the ground, probably in the same few clothes which the department official took with her when she was dragged away screaming."

Gordon Bryant, Minister of Aboriginal Affairs, told Parliament in Canberra today that the government had no legal right to intervene on behalf of the foster parents.

He said the only course open to them was to seek custody in a civil action in the courts.

**U.S. Army Alters
Crackdown Steps
On Drug Abusers**

HEIDELBERG, West Germany, Sept. 20 (UPI).—The U.S. Army has modified its crackdown on drug abuse and forbidden some of the toughest measures challenged in court by civil rights lawyers, Army spokesmen said today.

A new U.S. Army circular confines control measures to medically certified drug and alcohol abusers rather than "suspects" and prohibits the removal of barracks-room doors and some other measures designed to combat "crash-pad" lifestyles in the barracks.

But surprise urinalysis sampling of GIs will remain the backbone of the Army's drug-detection program in spite of complaints by civil rights groups, spokesmen said.

The provisions of the directive indicated that it was aimed at removing a major source of complaint against the year-old anti-drug drive it replaces: treatment by some commanders of "suspected drug-users" and their "associates" in the same category as confirmed abusers.

**Five Sicilian Boats
Flee Libyan Arrest**

MAZARA DEL VALLO, Sicily, Sept. 20 (UPI).—The crews of five Sicilian fishing boats captured by a Libyan coast guard vessel managed to escape today, leaving their captains in Libyan hands, maritime authorities said.

They said the Libyan coast guard ship captured the boats yesterday, accusing them of fishing in Libyan waters, and took their captains aboard as prisoners.

**U.S. May Allow
Gasoline Prices
To Rise by Oct. 2**

WASHINGTON, Sept. 20 (AP).—Gasoline retailers will be allowed to raise prices soon, probably by Oct. 2, John Dunlop, director of the Cost of Living Council, said today.

The Cost of Living Council announced last week that gasoline dealers would be given until next Tuesday to submit information on their prices and profit margins and that the council would "act promptly to make appropriate upward adjustments in the ceiling prices."

Pressed by Sen. Charles Percy, R., Ill., Mr. Dunlop told a congressional subcommittee on consumer economics that "I would hope it would require no longer than a week" beyond next Tuesday for the council to act. That would be Oct. 2.

Mr. Dunlop said the action likely will result in increases of one or two cents a gallon.



BUMPER TO BUMPER—Add to the trials of parking in downtown Manhattan the collapse of a garage. When this one, on West 29th Street, caved in on Wednesday, many of its 200 cars were buried under rubble, as were some cars in an adjoining lot.

**China Says Population Grows
2% a Year, Food Rate Higher**

HONG KONG, Sept. 20 (Reuters).—China said today that its population was increasing annually by about 2 percent but that food production was rising at a much higher rate.

In one of its few official statements about the growth of the world's most populous nation, the Chinese news agency reported today that the population now stood at more than 700 million.

It described major efforts to control births by late marriages and contraception and for the first time gave statistics about successes in Shanghai in holding down the population growth to below the national average.

The agency stressed that efforts were being made to encourage

population growth of minorities such as the Uighurs in remote, underpopulated areas.

"Since the foundation of the Chinese People's Republic, the growth rate of production has surpassed the population growth," the agency said.

Quoting a "responsible member of an interested department," believed to be an official of the Birth Control Bureau in Premier Chou En-lai's State Council, the agency added: "The growth rate of the population is about 2 percent and that of cereal production about 4 percent, or 5 percent in the last 10 years."

It added that only 10 percent of China was under cultivation and that the level of modernization and mechanization on the nation's farms "remains low."

**A New Twist
In Tracking
U.S. Wildlife**

PULLMAN, Wash., Sept. 20 (AP).—Some hikers may think rattlesnakes in the brush of southeastern Washington are radio dispatched but the transmitters attached to their tails are part of an experiment.

Washington State University researchers say the reptiles will be monitored as part of an environmental impact statement project.

Researchers say the tracking devices will be glued to the snakes' tails and would be placed low enough so the shedding of skin would not displace the monitors.

**Centrist Set
In Sweden to
Form Cabinet**

**Falldin Says Palme
Should Quit Office**

STOCKHOLM, Sept. 20 (UPI).—Center party leader Torbjorn Falldin today said he was prepared to form a non-Socialist government should Premier Olof Palme's Social Democratic government resign after Sunday's parliamentary elections.

The elections resulted in a 175-175 tie between the Socialist bloc and the three non-Socialist parties. Returns from 60,000 absentee ballots failed to break the deadlock.

Mr. Falldin, whose Center party emerged as the big election winner, gaining 19 new seats for a total of 90 in the 350-seat Riksdag (parliament), said after a party council meeting: "I am prepared to form a new non-Socialist government should Palme resign."

But he added that he could not demand Mr. Palme's resignation as the Social Democrats, supported by the Communists, have as many seats in the Riksdag as the combined opposition.

"Setback in Elections" — But with such a big setback in the elections, Palme should have resigned to pave the way for other ways to form a government," he said.

Mr. Palme has not said how he will act to break the parliamentary deadlock. But Social Democratic sources have said that he will remain in power at least for the time being, pending new elections possibly next spring.

Mr. Palme's Social Democrats lost seven of their 163 Riksdag seats in the election. To stay in power, he needs the full backing of the 18 Communists.

The constitution says the outcome of voting in the Riksdag will be decided by the drawing of lots if a vote is even.

**Press Conduct Curbs
Voted in Bangladesh**

DACCA, Sept. 20 (Reuters).—The Bangladesh parliament last night passed a bill to regulate the conduct of the country's newspapers.

The Printing Press and Publication Bill was approved by an overwhelming majority and replaces similar legislation introduced by former Pakistan President Mohammed Ayub Khan in 1960. Under the new law, the publication of newspapers will be subject to prior approval by the government.

Attempts by the parliamentary opposition and the Bangladesh Federal Union of Journalists to amend the bill have been unsuccessful.

**Soviet Copyright Unit Set Up
For Works Published Abroad**

MOSCOW, Sept. 20 (Reuters).—The Soviet Union today set up its first copyright agency through which all Soviet authors wanting to publish their work abroad will have to deal.

Boris Fankin, a former editor of the Communist Youth League newspaper Komsomolskaya Pravda, was elected chairman of the new body at a meeting of representatives of all the creative arts and government departments concerned, Tass reported.

Mr. Fankin confirmed that "all contracts between authors and publishers will be concluded through this organization."

The full implications of the Soviet Union's adherence to the international copyright convention in May are not yet known, but fears have been voiced abroad about the possible consequences for authors on bad terms with the authorities here.

The top Kremlin publishing official, Boris Stukalin, told a press conference here in March that the organization would be a compulsory channel for all Soviet authors wanting to send their work abroad.

Penalties Foreseen — He declined to give details of what could happen to those who decided to bypass the rules, but the implication was that they would face penalties.

If a dissident author whose manuscript has found its way abroad is not prepared to face these risks, he could be asked to state that publication was without his consent.

Tass said the representatives of organizations grouping Soviet writers, composers, film-makers, journalists and architects were present at the setting-up of the new body today.

But it is still unclear whether anyone who does not belong to these organizations—such as dissident authors expelled from the all-powerful Union of Writers—will be able to negotiate through the copyright agency, which will in effect control as well as protect Soviet literature abroad.

**Trade in Tobacco
Up 50% in World
In Last 10 Years**

ROME, Sept. 20 (Reuters).—World tobacco trade has risen 50 percent during the last 10 years in spite of intensified campaigns on the health hazards of smoking, the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization said here today.

Dr. Albert Vitol, an FAO tobacco expert, said that the annual world tobacco trade has increased from \$1 billion to \$1.5 billion since 1962.

Smoking Rises in U.S. — WASHINGTON, Sept. 20 (AP).—Cigarette smoking is on the rise again, equal to about 205 packs this year for each adult American 18 years and older, the Agriculture Department said.

That is up nearly three packs from 1972 and is the most cigarettes smoked per adult since the average was nearly 210 packs of 20 cigarettes each in 1968.

**Saigon and Viet Cong
Hold 26th Session**

PARIS, Sept. 20 (AP).—Representatives of South Vietnam and the Viet Cong's Provisional Revolutionary Government met today for the 26th time to try to settle the political future of the divided country.

Each side accused the other of failing to negotiate seriously and of violating the Paris peace agreement. There was no progress. The next meeting will be held next Thursday.

**6 Hurt in Naples
In Protest Over
Shellfish Ban**

NAPLES, Sept. 20 (UPI).—Mussel growers protesting a ban on their trade, resulting from the cholera outbreak, attacked the car of the prefect of Naples today and injured six policemen.

The prefect, Domenico Amari, escaped injury. Police broke up the demonstration and arrested four of the attackers.

The mussel growers, furious because the government has blamed cholera outbreaks and destroyed mussel beds, ran after Mr. Amari's car while he was driving to his office. One man clung to the car and was dragged along and others surrounded the vehicle and fought the police escort.

Italian health officials said the cholera outbreak, which claimed 33 lives in 28 days, was steadily decreasing, with only two suspected cases hospitalized in Naples today.

Possible Case in Australia. — MELBOURNE, Sept. 20 (AP).—Cholera fears spread to Melbourne today when a man, recently in Rome, was admitted to a hospital as a possible cholera victim. Doctors said that it was not confirmed the man had cholera but he had all the symptoms.

Lightning Kills 9

CALCUTTA, Sept. 20 (AP).—Nine persons were killed and 20 injured when lightning struck a tent sheltering spectators at a soccer tournament during a thunderstorm, authorities said today.



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Paradoxes of Force

That there are two Germanys in the United Nations is a fact momentous in the context of German history, and of the tortuous development of international relations since World War II. That the spokesmen for both Germanys—Walter Scheel from the West; Otto Winzer from the East—renounced the use of force is equally momentous. But there were differences in the speeches of the two Germans. And those differences were significant, not only for the future of Europe, but in the light which Alexander Solzhenitsyn's passionate statement on "peace and violence" sought to shed on the whole problem of force within the international community.

For Mr. Scheel, there was sadness in the division of his people and hope for unity. But recognizing that Germany was both the "origin and victim" of war, his renunciation of force was absolute: "No political objective can justify force: no nationalism, no class warfare, no colonial or racial struggles, no utopia, no ideology."

Mr. Winzer accepted the division of Germany, hailed it as "an important step on the road toward improving the international situation." And his government's "determined position that the threat of the use of force should be banned forever from international relations," did not prevent it, according to the eastern foreign minister, from the practice of "solidarity with peoples fighting for their liberation."

How one can proclaim solidarity with a fight for liberation without condoning the use of force might baffle a logician. So, too,

the sweeping denunciation of force by Mr. Scheel is hard to reconcile with West Germany's membership in NATO. Both would seem to justify Mr. Solzhenitsyn's charge of world hypocrisy on the subject of peace and violence. But it should be noted that the Russian writer has his own paradoxes to contend with: his goal of "removing from humanity the very idea that anyone had the right to employ force against justice, against right, against mutual agreements" begs a number of questions.

What is justice? What is right? How valid are "mutual agreements"? Can force be opposed without the use of force? Nonviolence in the Gandhi style was a very important factor in achieving Indian independence, but it would not have worked in Hitler's Europe—nor would it work in the Soviet Union today. And even in India it did not prevent the intense, bloody communal massacres that marked the separation of Pakistan from India—by "mutual agreement."

None of this means that mankind can, like Pontius Pilate, simply murmur, "What is truth?" and wash its hands of the calamities it inflicts upon itself. The search for truth—for justice, for right—must be pressed. But there is little in history or in the present state of the world that suggests man will find any slick slogan or easy answers to those questions. And during the search, one man's truth will be another's hypocrisy, and even a Nobel Prize, to say nothing of the office of foreign minister, does not confer on anyone the privilege of the last word.

Campaign Finance: Ins and Outs

In the constitutional scheme of things, the Congress was intended to be the branch of government closest to the people, and congressional elections were meant to be a democratic exercise. A new study of congressional campaign finance by Common Cause has documented how far the process has slipped from those ideals. The study, based on thousands of campaign spending reports from the 1972 elections, shows the extent to which many Senate races and most contests for the House are undemocratic, uncompetitive, and dominated by the incumbent interests of office-holders and the well-connected and well-heeled. This underlines the central problem of campaign reform: the fact that responsibility for changing the system rests inescapably with the same men and women, the 535 congressional incumbents, who benefit most from the system as it is.

Running for Congress is not small business any more. According to Common Cause, the 1,116 Senate and House candidates in last November's elections reported raising \$69.7 million and spending \$66.4 million between April 7 and Dec. 31, 1972. At least 61 percent of that money came in chunks of more than \$100 from individuals (\$21.7 million), political committees (\$5.4 million) and special-interest groups (\$10.1 million). Grass-roots contributions of under \$100 accounted for only \$19.6 million, less than one-third of all the funds pumped into those campaigns.

Where did the money go? Largely to incumbents, whose power, prestige and prerequisites of office add up to enormous advantages in campaigns. For the first time, Common Cause has documented that edge in dollar terms. The study found that incumbent senators of both parties seeking re-election were able, on the average, to raise \$2.16 and to spend \$2.03 for every dollar raised and spent by their opponents. In contested House races involving incumbents, the imbalance was almost as great. In contrast, where no incumbent was on the ballot, candidates of both major parties were able to raise and spend about the same amounts. The real disparity in congressional fundraising, the study shows, is not between Republicans and Democrats, but between the ins and the outs.

The study also suggests some answers to the hard question of how much may have to

be spent to make a congressional race truly competitive. The findings torpedoed the view that a close House contest may be won on the cheap. In the 66 House races last year where the winning plurality was less than 55 percent, the average cost for both winners and losers was slightly over \$100,000. In the 52 House races in which no incumbent ran, winners spent an average of \$104,064 and losers an average of \$75,786. The 10 challengers who unseated incumbents in November spent an average of \$125,000 in doing so. But heavy spending does not guarantee success: last year 13 House candidates reported spending more than \$200,000. Six of them won, but seven lost.

The study shows beyond a doubt that, in congressional campaigns as well as presidential politics, money goes where the power resides, and serves to perpetuate established politicians and relations. The system is so pervasive that few House members are ever defeated at the polls, and challengers to even the most mediocre senators and representatives often have a hard time raising sufficient funds to publicize their platforms and wage effective campaigns. It is sometimes argued, of course, that incumbents are peculiarly and uniformly vulnerable to great forces of popular discontent, without respect to party affiliation or even individual responsibility for whatever has gone wrong.

The only way to restore equal competition and openness to congressional campaigns is through a system of public financing which would provide some financial foundation for all legitimate contenders for the Senate and House. Support for this fundamental reform is solidifying in the Senate, where hearings are going on this week and 31 senators, including the majority and minority leaders, have endorsed a statement of basic elements to be included in a public financing bill. Progress is much less certain in the House, where Rep. Wayne Hays, D., Ohio, stands astride the path of campaign reforms in his dual capacities as chairman of the House Administration Committee and head of the Democratic Congressional Campaign Committee. The question now is whether enough congressional incumbents will put the enormous public interest in more open, democratic elections ahead of their own selfish interest in the way things operate now.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

International Opinion

Trade and Human Rights

The Jackson amendment is a demonstrative attempt to bargain trade concessions for human rights. It says, in effect, that the United States should not grant most-favored-nation treatment to the Soviet Union unless the Soviet Union grants the right of emigration to its citizens. There is no specific mention of Jews, but the political pressure behind the amendment comes mainly from Jews.

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

September 21, 1898

MANILA—The newspaper, "Republica Filipina," asserts that an attempt to poison Gen. Aguinaldo was made on Friday evening last. His steward saw a Spanish prisoner, who was allowed a certain amount of freedom, tampering with a bowl of soup intended for Aguinaldo. The steward tasted a spoonful of the soup and fell dead on the spot. On learning of the affair, the populace attempted to lynch all the Spanish prisoners, but through Aguinaldo's prompt intervention they were protected from violence.

Fifty Years Ago

September 21, 1923

BUDAPEST—When the judge in the Budapest High Court rendered a decision against him in a legal contest with his married daughter, Col. Baron Bela Szabo de Bartalffy drew a revolver and shot himself through the head in the courtroom. The lawsuit, which was over a country estate, had been going on for some years. On hearing the judgment, the baron placed the revolver to his temple and cried to his daughter: "Now you can have everything." Death was instantaneous.



Burma's Ne Win: Still an Enigmatic Figure

By Bernard Weinraub

RANGOON, Burma.—Eleven years after Ne Win seized power in Burma, he remains one of the most remote and enigmatic leaders in Asia.

He disappears from public view for months, his name is rarely mentioned in the government-controlled press and he shuns almost all diplomats. Even now, as Burma prepares to start an experiment in constitutional government, the 62-year-old chief of state remains mysteriously aloof.

"It's a strange way of governing and I don't think it has a counterpart anywhere else," said one Western diplomat. "In other countries, dictators are conspicuous, their names and pictures are in the newspaper, on the streets. They're visible."

"Ne Win makes about three public appearances a year and that's it," he said. "I don't know anyone who really knows how he spends his time, who he sees, what he does. It's unusual."

3 Months Abroad

Last year Mr. Ne Win spent a total of about three months abroad, and no one is sure where he went. On Aug. 18, he abruptly left Rangoon for a "medical checkup" in Switzerland. Since then his name and whereabouts have not been mentioned in the eight newspapers in Rangoon.

Mr. Ne Win, who has shed his rank of general, has been a dominant figure since he headed the Burmese Army at the end of the war in 1948. With Burma's independence from Britain in 1948, Mr. Ne Win, then a major general, became a cabinet minister under the first premier, U Nu, a Buddhist ascetic who was unable to check tribal rebellions that threatened a civil war. Mr. Ne Win handed over power to Gen. U Nu in 1958 to thwart the nation's unrest. Two years later, a national election restored Mr. Ne Win to power and in March, 1962, Gen. Ne Win, then a major, took over the government. He left that country this year for the United States.

The policies of Mr. Ne Win, who heads the 15-man Revolutionary Council, have been dominated by a fierce, almost obsessive, neutrality that officials believe is a shield against China, which shares a 1,200-mile border with Burma.

Colonial Impact

Beyond this, senior associates of Mr. Ne Win make it clear that Burma and the leader have been deeply affected by the impact of 100 years of British colonial rule, the powerful grip of Indian and Chinese businessmen who once dominated Burma's commerce, and the devastation of World War II when the nation was a battlefield between the Japanese and Allied forces.

The Burmese, officials say, are proud, deeply nationalistic and suspicious of foreigners, from East and West. Mr. Ne Win's first years in power resulted in a burning inward and an authoritarian military regime rapidly evolved. At the same time he and his advisers shaped "the Burmese way to socialism," a policy that meant the ouster of Indian and Chinese businessmen and the nationalization of industry and trade. Burmese officials concede that the potentially rich economy has shrunk drastically, but lay the blame on corrupt bureaucrats, black-marketeers and a series of droughts. Other officials attribute it to mismanagement, inept planning at the senior levels and a breakdown in distribution.

The major bright spot in Mr. Ne Win's policies has been a literacy movement under which more than 70 percent of the population of 20 million can now read and write.

Now, with Mr. Ne Win firmly entrenched, his government is seeking to legitimize itself at home. A new constitution will be presented in a referendum in December and a national congress will be elected in January, the first under his leadership.

Stresses Are Seen

Mr. Ne Win will undoubtedly serve as the head of government. Although the constitutional change hardly promises to ease his control, there is some feeling here that it could portend stresses

within the government, especially between army officers and politicians in the only legal political party, the Burma Socialist Program party.

With these political shifts, Mr. Ne Win remains a figure whose presence is felt but largely unseen. Part of his isolation is said to be a fear of assassination in a country with a long tradition of political killings.

There are rumors that when he lived at the old Victorian home of British governors-general in Rangoon he kept a helicopter on the lawn for quick escape and

anti-aircraft guns in the shrubbery. Several years ago, when an earth tremor shook the capital, a chandelier in Gen. Ne Win's study fell on his desk. The leader saw it as a bad omen and promptly moved to another house, near an American compound.

Exchange Gossip

The Americans, the Russians, the British, the Japanese and almost the entire diplomatic community spend hours exchanging gossip and tidbits about Mr. Ne Win and his fourth wife (two of them have died), his nine or so

children, his penchant for gambling and his violent temper. He has reportedly publicly slapped some cabinet officials.

Because Mr. Ne Win plays golf, numerous Burmese officials play golf. And because Burmese bureaucrats need government approval to visit a foreigner's home, the golf course has been the key meeting ground for diplomats and Burmese. Otherwise contact is limited.

"It's a strange phenomenon in a socialist country," one young political officer said. "Even the Russians are taking up golf."

The Katzenbach Paper

By Anthony Lewis

BOSTON—The United States should abandon all covert operations in foreign countries except the gathering of intelligence. That proposal is made by Nicholas deB. Katzenbach, the former attorney general and under secretary of state, in an article just published in Foreign Affairs.

"Specifically," Katzenbach writes, "there should be no secret subsidies of police or counter-insurgency forces, no efforts to influence elections, no secret monetary subsidies."

The Katzenbach paper is a remarkable one apart from that striking recommendation. It comes from a man who the left has criticized as too Establishment-oriented but who in fact combines a highly original mind with careful and wise judgment.

Confidence Crisis

What makes this article important is that it relates American foreign policy to the crisis of confidence in government, taking a large historical view. Katzenbach rejects the revisionist proposition that policy in the postwar years was built on bad motives. But he also rejects the notion, expressed wishfully by Henry A. Kissinger, that foreign policy can be separated from the domestic sickness of Watergate.

Since the war, he says, the making of foreign policy has become more and more secretive and concentrated. Katzenbach traces a number of the influences: the postwar atmosphere of crisis

in opposing conspiratorial Communism, the growth of the military role, the tendency of the public when it feels endangered by the outside world to put its trust in the President.

"Unfortunately," Katzenbach notes daily, "presidents are inclined to think this blind trust in their wisdom is wholly justified." He adds the shrewd point that presidents also become captives of public anti-Communist passion. So that they dare not "lose" any foreign territory and resort to presidential action unauthorized by the normal processes of law.

The Bay of Pigs is an example. Katzenbach notes that when the invasion of Cuba failed, President Kennedy took public blame only for the failure, not for the attempt: "He felt no need to apologize for undertaking so extensive a covert activity on presidential authority alone."

No Real Candor

Then came Vietnam. President Johnson followed the form of law by asking Congress for authority in the Tonkin Gulf Resolution. But there was no real candor, and as congressional and public dissent made things increasingly difficult, secretiveness and deception increased.

History suggests that the excesses of the Nixon years—the Watergate crimes, the secret bombing of Cambodia—had roots in the past. Secrecy had increasingly become, Katzenbach argues, a way "to avoid the difficulties of a national revolution against deceit, against misuse of power, against hypocrisy."

To speak of "the definitive peace," he writes, "is to speak of 'the little, fluttering butterfly, Ramsey Clark' for not understanding that American POWs were 'subjected to torture' is to stand the Vietnamese war on its head. Having suffered from Communist oppression in the Soviet Union, Solzhenitsyn finds it difficult to understand that the Communist cause is inextricably merged with the nationalist cause in Vietnam, and has wide popular support."

What actually happened in '68, when Hue fell for a while to the NLF, is far from "definitive" and "proven." I have read a number of accounts, all contradictory. Even if one assumes, however, that "brutal massacres" occurred, how can they be equated with the mass murder committed by the Americans in that unhappy land? And it will become our embittered dissent to be heaping scorn upon Ramsey Clark, an Establishment American who had the guts to protest our genocide there.

Solzhenitsyn, in short, insists on justice for "those who are being persecuted, suppressed, killed," but denies their right to use violence in their own defense. Whether the fight for justice can be won by passive resistance—to what degree, if ever, the ends justify the means—these are, of course, fundamental questions. Solzhenitsyn does not, however, advance the cause of non-violence by confining the crimes of the oppressors with those of the oppressed.

PAUL JARRICO.

Trade Vow By Nixon Is Doomed

By Evans and Novak

WASHINGTON—Under the steady battering of headlines now dramatizing the courageous struggle for civil rights by intellectual dissidents in the Soviet Union, President Nixon's pledge to give the Russians equality with other nations in trading with the United States is at least temporarily doomed.

The root cause of the trouble far antedates the decision by Russian author and Nobel Prize-winner Alexander Solzhenitsyn and other Russian intellectuals to go public with their deeply emotional grievance against the Kremlin.

The root cause is the highly successful campaign of Democratic Sen. Henry M. Jackson of Washington, backed by the powerful American-Jewish community, to use the issue of trade equality as a club to force Moscow to permit total free emigration of Soviet Jews to Israel.

Catalyzed

But that campaign by Jackson and Rep. Wilbur Mills of Arkansas, chairman of the House Ways and Means Committee, backed by a clear majority in both the House and Senate, has now been galvanized by the shrewdly publicized civil-rights struggle of Solzhenitsyn, nuclear physicist Andrei D. Sakharov and other brave civil libertarians censored in Moscow.

The net result as of today is something close to panic in the Nixon White House. The President's cherished policy of détente with the Soviet Union, symbolized by his pledge to give Moscow both U.S. credits and most-favored-nation trade treatment, now confronts a threat that no one in the White House thought possible when the pledge was made at the Moscow summit 16 months ago.

One tentative rescue operation went down the drain this week when Secretary of State-designate Henry Kissinger canceled a trip to the Ways and Means Committee intended to reverse the disastrous tide and convert enough members to defeat the Jackson amendment.

A major reason Kissinger's appearance was postponed was that a telephone talk between Mills, recovering from his back operation down in Arkansas, and Rep. Al Ullman of Oregon, acting committee chairman, decreed its futility. Mills flatly declined to change his position on the Jackson amendment (which, with liberal Democrat Rep. Charles A. Vanik of Ohio, he is sponsoring in the House).

Mills refused to bow to frenzied White House requests that he shift to a less rigid amendment sponsored by Rep. James C.orman, a Democrat, and Rep. Jerry L. Pettis, a Republican, both of California. That amendment would give the President much-needed flexibility, while preserving his power to use the most-favored-nation issue as a continuing device to pressure Moscow.

Wishful Thinking

Administration strategists are now hoping Kissinger will exude enough persuasive charm on the committee within the next two weeks to do one of two things: first, get committee approval of the most-favored-nation proviso for Moscow with no strings attached, or second, persuade the committee to pass the Coman-Pettis compromise.

Under this strategy, the vote on the most-favored-nation clause (Title 5 in the highly important trade bill) would be postponed until just before the bill is cleared by the committee and ready for action in the House.

That way, administration strategists hold, the momentum of a favorable vote in committee might carry the bill through the House without the Mills-Vanik amendment. Then, when the Senate version of the bill—sure to contain the original Jackson amendment—is sent to a Senate-House conference early next year, a compromise would emerge protecting the President's option to keep his pledge to Leonid Brezhnev, the Soviet Communist party leader. All that now looks like wishful thinking, in spokesmen's words, are the deeply emotional civil-rights stories from Moscow and the sudden attack on liberal Democratic leaders here by Soviet intellectuals for refusing to face the facts about civil rights in the Soviet Union.

Deeper implications lie ahead, particularly on how the Kremlin will react when it fails to get delivery on the Nixon pledge.

Béjart Tunes In On Stockhausen

By David Stevens

PARIS, Sept. 20 (UPI)—The second edition of the sprawling Paris Autumn Festival is off to a roaring start in the musical-theater department, thanks mainly to the weighty presence of Maurice Béjart in two different theaters. For a festival devoted to the contemporary scene, there is no better guarantee of a rush on the box office and a lively division of opinion inside the theater.

The opening gun was fired at the Théâtre des Champs-Élysées with Béjart's rereading of "La Traviata," a production that caused much less consternation among the public in Brussels when it made its first appearance last season (UPI, March 1) than it did here last week at the beginning of a two-week run. It is worth noting that this "Traviata" is appearing under the sponsorship of the International Dance Festival, for in this version Verdi and bel canto finish dead last in a large field that includes Béjart, Dumas and Dr. Freud, more or less in that order.

At the Théâtre de la Ville, there are two programs that serve as a reminder that Béjart—besides being a theater man with a penchant for "violating the masterpieces"—also can be a choreographer with a genuine affinity for composers in his age group. Balanchine has said, with reference to Stravinsky, that he wants people to "feel" the music, and that the composer has given his dancers a rhythmic floor to move on. Here, Béjart—in three recent

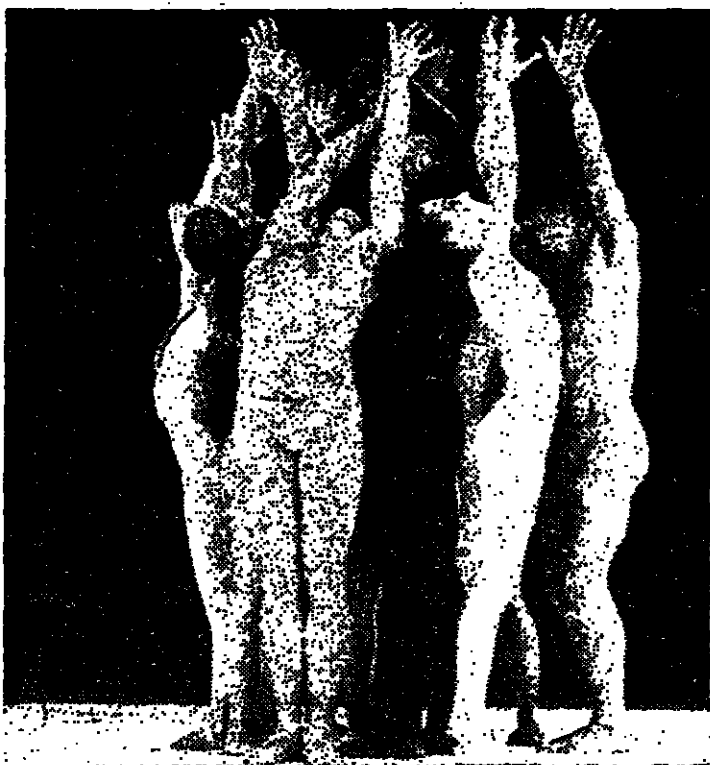
creations—stands in much the same relationship to Stockhausen and Boulez.

With Stockhausen's "Stimmung," the choreographer finds more stimulation for diverse movement than one might expect in listening to its 75 minutes of incantation on the harmonics of one note. Béjart absorbs its Oriental meditative quality, its erotic and nonerotic sensuality, but his 11 dancers respond to it with unexpected touches of humor and formations of individual and collective mobile statuary that structure the time far more assertively than the music.

Stockhausen to Direct

Then too, the presentation as a ballet, with the six vocalists of the Collegium Vocale of Cologne (for whom it was written) sitting Yoga-like behind the dancers, tends to draw the music into the choreographic whole. The imprimatur of the composer will be added by the personal musical direction of Stockhausen at the final performances on Saturday and Sunday.

With Boulez's "Le Marteau sans maître," the relationship between dance and music, both its sound and its method, is intimate and intuitive, and its exploitation of the particular qualities of Suzanne Farrell and the six male dancers is as gratifying on repetition as it was the first time (UPI, March 27). "Improvisation sur Mallarmé III" is less imposing, but it is a pocket



Béjart troupe in Stockhausen's "Stimmung."

psychodrama that makes itself felt without surface anecdote.

At the Musée Galliera, the first of several live performances set amid the Hausermanns and Dines has been Phil Glass, performing his own music with five colleagues to an audience that fills the gallery's central room, partly seated and partly supine, and mostly in a state of passive or active absorption not unlike that—according to one observer—of a snake in an Oriental chamber's act.

It is this "psycho-acoustical" effect that is at the center of the music, which relies for its

impact mainly on repetition—of rhythms, intervals, and tonal quality. The collective sound of flutes, saxophones and electric organs is electronically fused and delivered—at deafening levels of sound—through four loudspeaker combinations that surround the listeners. Abrupt modulations every so often mark the movement into another hypnotic world of sound.

Last night, the program was four parts of "Music in 12 Parts," a work not yet completed. When it is, it will apparently be available either subtitled or—something like the Wagnerian "Ring" cycle—all of a piece.

NEW YORK, Sept. 20 (UPI)—This is how the New York Times critics rate new films and stage productions in New York:

"Le Retour d'Afrique" concerns itself with a young Swiss couple who attempt to escape the boredom of their life in Geneva by immigrating to Algeria, says Vincent Canby. "They give up their jobs, sell their car and their furniture, and say good-bye to their friends, only to have their contact in Algeria cable them at the last minute not to come, that things are not working out there."

"Le Retour d'Afrique" (Return from Africa) is about the emotional return of Vincent (François Marthouret) and Françoise (Josée Destoop) to Geneva after spending two weeks holed up in their empty apartment as ersatz exiles, hiding from their friends to whom Vincent had grandly explained their emigration by saying: "I don't want to suffocate in my own fat." Alain Tanner, the Swiss director of "Charles—Dead or Alive" and "Le Salamandre" makes films about people who come perilously close to a numbing, anesthetizing dead-center of boredom, but escape it, not always for their own good, says Canby.

"Moby Dick," the first production of CSO Repertory's six-play season, is worth attention, says Clive Barnes. Christopher Martin's verse adaptation of Herman Melville's "Moby Dick" has opened at the Off-Broadway Abbey Theater. "Moby Dick" is one of those interior monologues that seem to call out for the theater or the screen," says Barnes. "Melville's allegorical musings on the nature of evil, his portrait, in his hero Captain Ahab, of a man totally obsessed by the idea of

Entertainment in New York

revenge as its own justification, and the carefully detailed picture of life on a whaling boat in the first part of the last century, is dramatically irresistible. And irresistible it has proved. Martin's adaptation of the play seems faithful to the novel's outline, but gives Melville's prose a more rhetorical feel than one recalls from the original's New England crispness. Yet the story is there, and the reverberations of

Melville's singular and striking mind still circle around the play. Martin, who has also staged the piece and is artistic director of the CSO, has been very successful in his physical production. Using scaffolding, ladders, rostra and space, he has created a very effective dramatic idiom for the play, where its very simplicity subtly helps the audience's imagination... But the staging is better than the acting. Harris

THEATER: Two Stars Are Born on the Paris Stage

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

PARIS, Sept. 20 (UPI)—The French theater acquired two new stars—Francis Perrin and Anelle Abbade—on Tuesday when "Une Rose au Petit Déjeuner" opened at the Bouffes-Parisiens. As their romp is a nimble new comedy by Barillet and Grédy, the evening may be set down as three-star entertainment.

The fledglings fly high in a mirthful lark which argues that true love, if true love, is more binding than legal chains.

A girl and a boy, brought up together in the provinces, meet again in Paris. She is now a pseudo-sophisticate and he lances himself an invincible Lothario. They have other attachments, but they share the same memories, the same tastes, the same values and the same excitable sense of humor. They have a protective regard for one



Francis Perrin... dashing boyfriend.

another that shuts out the rest of the world. A brother-sister relationship? So, at first, it seems, but Cupid knows better.

A Generation Bridge
Like all good comedies this one has plausible motivation and operates on a sound premise. Its humor is frothy and its spirit

gay and it is filled with shrewd observations of contemporary attitudes and mores. Done with sympathy and affection, it is never a cruel cartoon, but instead a bridge across the generation gap.

The wild youngsters of today, so assiduously studied under the sociological microscope, are revealed here as the youngsters we used to be. The gyrating hot pants hero is a direct descendant of John Held Jr.'s Vaseline-haired dandy and a 1973 flapper.

Francis Perrin kept the house arbor as the dashing, nonstop Romeo. He is a rare comic talent come here to full flower. He made his debut 18 months ago at the Comédie-Française after graduating from the Conservatoire, where he captured all the prizes. He is at once actor, fantasist and acrobat. He vaults over divans, bounces about like a tennis ball, shimmies frantically in anxious anticipation and then sinks suddenly with droll disappointment into a state of manic depression because everything is not going his way. He is a one-man show.

Anelle Abbade is a perfect foil for this agitated sailor. Feet,

energetic, possessing a fetching face and figure, she is a scintillating performer. She was recruited from a touring company and this marks her debut on the Parisian stage. What these young players revealed at the Bouffes-Parisiens was not promise; it was remarkable accomplishment.

Each of the other players succeeds in making an individual impression: Roddy Laurent as the

hippie masher, Joël Fehrmann as the heroine's rejected beau, Nathalie Piel as an intruding temptress, Aline Still as the Calamity Jane maid and the tall, long-legged Mariana Falk, a Valkyrie, as a Scandinavian allumouse... René Clermont's direction keeps the action at a brisk pace, nine lively scenes flashing by in a smart drawing room. Fiorella Mariani has designed.

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SHARPS AND FLATS

FRANKFURT—Singer Judy Collins at the Jahrhunderthalle at 8 p.m. on Sept. 21. Stan Kenton and his orchestra, same time, same place, the next night, Sept. 22, and singer Diana Ross, at the same hall on Sept. 25 at 8:30 and 9:45 p.m.

LONDON—Art Blakey and his Jazz Messengers every night at Ronnie Scott's.

HAMPSHIRE, Finland—The Delta Rhythm Boys, every night at the Hotel Aulanko.

COPENHAGEN—The Stars of Faith at the Falkonerteatret, Sept. 21 at 8 p.m.

ZURICH—The Middle of the Road at the Kongresshaus, Sept. 21 at 8:30 p.m.

AMSTERDAM—The Redbone at the Concertgebouw, Sept. 21 at midnight.

PARIS—Diana Ross, continuing her European tour, at the Théâtre des Champs-Élysées, Sept. 21 at 9 p.m. The Kenny Clarke Trio, with Eddy Loucas on organ, Jimmy Gourley on guitar and Kluge on drums, playing to SRO crowds every night at the Bibouquet.

Saxophonist Hal Singer in Roosterbaal, Holland, on Sept. 22 for a concert at 9 p.m. and in Brussels on Sept. 26, also for a concert at 9 p.m.

This week's top singles record in the United States: "We're an American Band," by the Grand Funk Railroad; and in England: "Angel Fingers," by Wizard.

—FRANK VAN BRACKLE

Art Thefts in Italy Soar, Aide Reports

ROME, Sept. 20 (Reuters).—Italian police recovered 14,465 stolen works of art, including sculptures, paintings, coins, frescoes, and porcelain, in 1972 compared with 1,587 in 1967. Under Secretary for Cultural Affairs Salvatore de Matteis said yesterday.

"This means that criminal activity in this sector has multiplied by almost 14 times in the last six years," he said, calling for stricter laws to protect works of art in Italy.

U.K. Play Wins Award

VENICE, Sept. 20 (Reuters).—A British play, "The Pump," won the Prix d'Italia International award here today for the best radio drama of 1972.

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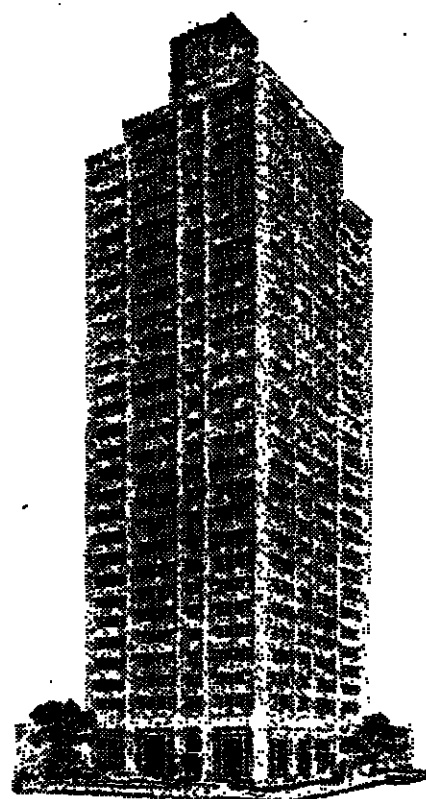
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New York Stock Exchange Trading

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(Continued on Page 16)

Franc-Mark Fears Upset Money Marts

Dollar Is Weakened
Is New Crisis Erupts

(Continued from Page 1)
on that is born from the diver-
gent policy goals in Paris and
London.

The French policy clearly is
aimed at maintaining economic
growth and high employment,
while in Germany, monetary
stability is the major target.

The new crisis started on Mon-
day, after the weekend decision
by the Netherlands to revalue the
guilder by 5 percent. Although
the move is considered to have
been a delayed reaction to the
5 percent late June revaluation
of the mark, it highlighted the
marketplace the strong mea-
sures being taken to fight infla-
tion in the Netherlands and Ger-
many and the rather tame ap-
proach in France.

As a result, money has been
owing into deutsche marks. And
the dollar is the vehicle for
foreign exchange transactions.
The move means that dollars are
in demand to buy marks, and that
has sharply depressed the dollar's
value in Frankfurt.

At the same time, the increase
in the value of the mark exerts
a downward pull on the French
commercial franc, which, under
the joint float, cannot fall be-
low 2 1/4 percent against its
internal rate with the mark. How-
ever, the franc, under suspicion,
usually was weaker than that
of the mark vis-a-vis the
dollar and was tending to rise above
a 2 1/4 percent ceiling.

To prevent the rates moving
inside the limits, France was
using francs—an estimated
billion worth today—while
Germany was forced to sell
marks to keep that rate from
rising above the limits.

German officials acknowledged
that about 1 billion marks
had been spent between Monday
and yesterday, and Frankfurt
traders estimate 2 billion more
marks were spent today.

The problem for Germany—
similar to the one it faced be-
tween 1971 and 1973 March (when
the joint float was adopted)—
is that such sales feed money
into circulation and undermine
monetary efforts to control infla-
tion by maintaining a restrictive
credit policy.

The question in the marketplace
today was how long would Ger-
many go on undermining its own
monetary policy. The options are
either to revalue the mark offi-
cially and stay in the joint float
or to "temporarily" suspend its
participation in the float—in
which case the value of the mark
certainly would rise in a de facto
evaluation.

According to one well-placed
source in Frankfurt, the strong
international accounts of Ger-
many would seem to justify an-
other 5 percent revaluation of the
mark. However, he adds, those
surpluses are expected to vanish
quickly when the pace of econo-
mic expansion in the Western world
slows next year, as is expected.
If that happens, the numerous
valuations of the mark will be-
gin to bite as competitive prices
will begin to play a bigger role
in purchasing decisions than in
the case now. In his view, the
preferable solution would be a
temporary withdrawal from the
float.

Many bankers and economists
in Europe insist that a joint float
cannot work as long as the mem-
ber countries do not have a joint
economic and monetary policy.
They see the rival French and
German economic goals—expansion
versus stability—as incompati-
ble within the framework of a
joint float.

FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

Philips' Expects 50% Profit Increase

Earnings of Philips Gloeilampenfabrieken will be "close to 50 percent higher this year than in 1972," P.J. Philips, chairman, reports. In the first six months of 1973, Philips earned \$145 million after taxes, some 46 percent more than in the same period of 1972. However, Mr. Philips, who is attending a conference in San Francisco of business executives from some 75 countries, expressed uncertainty about whether strong profit gains could again be made in 1974. He sharply criticized his government's move earlier this week revaluing the guilder 5 percent, saying the action will hit export sales and intensify competition from imports.

Five Firms Take Interest in Omnium

Banque de l'Union Européenne says five new shareholders have taken an interest in the portfolio company subsidiary Omnium de l'Union Européenne. Omnium will increase its capital in October to 110 million francs from 60 million francs by issuing 500,000 cash shares. The new associates will be Westdeutsche Landesbank Girozentrale, with 10 percent; Saiti Securities International Ltd., with 10 percent; La Paternelle, a French insurance group, 10 percent; Financière Demarels pour l'Industrie et le Commerce, 10 percent; and Caisse Centrale des Mutuelles Agricoles 10 percent. Banque de l'Union Européenne and Cie. Financière de l'Union Européenne, the

founders of Omnium, will together retain a majority share.

Japan Auto Output Rises in Year

Japanese auto output totaled 517,630 units in August, down 13.2 percent from July but up 15.1 percent from August 1972, the Japan Automobile Manufacturers Association reports. Officials say the decline was due to the summer vacations. The total included 324,245 passenger autos, up 20 percent, 190,230 trucks, up 12 percent, and 3,155 buses, up 43.7 percent, all compared with a year earlier. Output of motorcycles totaled 295,030 units in August, down 8.3 percent from July but up 4.7 percent from a year earlier.

Profit Squeeze at Nippon Electric

Earnings of Nippon Electric Co. are continuing to exceed year-earlier levels, but the size of the gain is sharply diminishing, reports Koji Kobayashi, president. In the six months ended March 31, the large Tokyo-based maker of telecommunications and electronic items earned the equivalent of \$22.6 million, some 78 percent more than a year earlier. However, Mr. Kobayashi says, net in the current six months, ending Sept. 30, will show a year-to-year gain of only "15 to 20 percent." Beyond September still smaller gains are likely, the executive adds. He says profits are being squeezed by the Japanese government's recent moves to curb inflation, including repeated increases of the central bank rate.

But Future of Stock Called Cloudy

Funds Take Wait-and-See Stand on IBM

NEW YORK, Sept. 20 (AP-DJ).

When a stock drops 13 percent in two days, Wall Street is tempted to call it a selling pattern, when the stock is International Business Machines, some other description must be found. Despite trading delays and heavy volume this week, the real owners of IBM stock cannot be said to have panicked.

If anything, major institutions were more cautious than the Monday-Tuesday decline of 38 1/2 points might indicate. Helped by a strong buy recommendation or two after its slide, the stock was on the rebound yesterday, closing at 270 3/4, up 11 1/4.

Today both IBM and Telex were traded actively. IBM dropped 2 to 268 3/4 after reaching a low of 268 earlier in the day. Telex rose 1/8 to 6 1/2.

The partial recovery owed some credit to closer readings on Wall Street of the federal court decision Monday in which IBM lost

an anti-trust suit brought by Telex Corp. The court awarded Telex treble damages of \$50.5 million and enjoined IBM on certain practices, including pricing methods for peripheral equipment, which the court considered anti-competitive. IBM plans to appeal.

While the Street is still assessing the impact of the ruling on IBM's future, there is little doubt that the decision by major institutions to stand pat and see how far the market reaction went helped prevent a more massive immediate decline in the stock.

The nation's 200 largest banks, mutual funds and insurance companies, own almost half the 145 million outstanding shares of IBM. Any attempt by even a fraction of them to sell the stock would have made the current weakness look like a rout.

Brokers said a number of smaller institutional holders, including independent investment advisers

and a few banks outside New York, were among the sellers. Major banks, however, were described as sitting tight, letting the market determine their course of action, and some were ready to move in on the buy side when the stock began turning upward from its low of 262 3/4 on Tuesday.

While analysts still find it difficult to assess the lasting impact of a decision that may be reversed in the higher courts, some have taken a firm stand after a look at the text of the court's decision.

White, Weld & Co. yesterday issued a strong purchase recommendation. "We think the litigation will be put in the perspective of IBM's excellent long-term prospects," says James C. Blair, the house company's computer analyst, "even though clouds will surround the situation for the short to intermediate term."

"As long as IBM continues to introduce and price new products in a manner which benefits its customer, it will enjoy above-average growth" in the competitive environment the courts appear determined to foster, Mr. Blair adds.

Some Have Reserves

Some analysts who have recommended IBM in the past are still doing so, but with important new reservations. "We believe the decision is adverse," Stephen T. McClellan, of Spencer Trask & Co., told institutional clients. "We nevertheless recommend holding IBM positions and increasing them on weakness, but stress that this (court) decision is a negative of unknown magnitude."

He suggested more aggressive purchase of Burroughs as "an attractive alternative" while investors await deeper analysis of the IBM situation. Wall Street estimates for IBM's 1973 profit center in the \$10-to-\$10.10 a share range, up from \$8.83 a share in 1972 and in the \$11-to-\$11.75 a share range for 1974. But Jack R. Lukin, analyst at Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith, believes the murkier outlook makes even 1974 earnings "not as predictable as people think."

Mr. Lukin this week downgraded Merrill Lynch's long-term opinion on IBM to neutral, adding that "we wouldn't consider any near-term weakness a buying opportunity." Mr. Lukin says the stock would have to be "extremely weak, weaker than we've seen so far," before that opinion might change.

GM, Russians May Plan Truck Factory

NEW YORK, Sept. 20 (AP-DJ).

General Motors Corp. is "clicking" with the Russians on proposals for design and construction of a massive truck manufacturing complex in Siberia, according to Business Week magazine.

The project, still in a preliminary stage, is described as even bigger than the \$2-billion Kama River truck plant.

At least six other U.S. firms, including International Harvester, are being sounded out by the Russians on their possible participation as subcontractors to GM, the magazine says.

Eurodollar Borrowings

WASHINGTON, Sept. 20 (Reuters).—Liabilities of U.S. banks to their foreign branches rose \$431 million to \$1,936 billion in the week ended Sept. 12, the Federal Reserve reported yesterday.

House Panel Sets Date For Clearing Trade Bill

WASHINGTON, Sept. 20 (Reuters).—The House Ways and Means Committee plans to approve President Nixon's trade bill by next Thursday.

A confidential schedule says that the committee intends to approve all the major sections of the trade legislation by next

Thursday and send it to the House floor the following week. The committee is still working on the first of six titles to the measure giving Mr. Nixon authority to conduct international trade negotiations.

One of the most controversial is still yet to be ironed out—granting equal tariff treatment to the Soviet Union.

Under the new timetable, the committee said it may hear Secretary of State—designate Henry Kissinger next Tuesday to explain the administration's position on granting lower tariffs to the Soviet Union.

The concession is vigorously opposed by congressmen wanting to impose requirements that the Soviet Union relax its emigration policies for Jews and others.

The committee has tentatively approved most sections of the trade legislation, including giving Mr. Nixon's trade negotiators authority for five years to reduce both tariff and non-tariff barriers to open up international trade.

Some members want to restrict Mr. Nixon's authority to lower U.S. non-tariff barriers, but sources said that the President will probably get just about everything he wants in the trade measure for negotiating purposes with non-Communist countries, although there may be some "cosmetic" changes.

The committee plans to have a final report on the bill on Oct. 9, the timetable shows.

The committee expects to finish all its major decisions on Sept. 27 and take a pro forma, final vote on Oct. 2, once the staff technicians write the technical aspects of the bill.

Profits Increase At 2 U.K. Firms

LONDON, Sept. 20 (AP-DJ).

Burmah Oil Co.'s net profit rose 17.2 percent in this year's first half to \$16.44 million, the firm reported today. Revenues climbed 40.6 percent from last year to \$200.9 million.

The company said it expects its second-half net profit to show a "substantial increase" over the like 1972 period.

Meanwhile, Vickers Ltd., also reporting first-half results, said profits jumped 96 percent from a year ago to \$23.55 million on turnover of \$98.7 million, up from \$74.5 million.



Donald W. Vollmer

PEOPLE IN BUSINESS

Banque Ameribsa has elected Donald W. Vollmer president and chief executive. Mr. Vollmer, 39, was formerly vice-president in charge of the Bank of America's multinational division in Britain. He succeeds Pierre Haas, executive vice-president of Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas, who has been named chairman of Banque Ameribsa.

William H. Ragberg has been named Dow Corning's manager of engineering and manufacturing for the European Area. He was previously plant manager of Dow Corning, Midland, Michigan.

Hoover Ball & Bearing Co. has appointed Tamer E. Ekelberry director of its newly formed international operations in Paris. Mr. Ekelberry previously headed his own management consulting firm in Paris.

Richard Mather has been appointed vice-president business planning of Ideal Standard Europe, headquartered in Brussels. He was formerly director of marketing.

Euro Is Worth...

Sept. 20, 1973

The Euro, the currency cocktail of the nine EEC monies, is made up of 28.9 percent deutsche marks, 23.3 percent French francs, 14.6 percent pounds sterling, 8.9 percent lire, 10.1 percent guilders, 9.5 percent Belgian francs, 2.7 percent Danish kroner, 1 percent Luxembourg francs and 1 percent Irish pounds. As calculated by the Luxembourg Stock Exchange, the Euro was today worth:

DM	3.08880	Belgian F.	46.40441
French F.	6.54108	Ireland	1.30134
DM	0.32540	Italy	0.33240
Lire	763.32320	Lux. F.	46.40441
Guilder	3.75901	U.S.\$	1.29466

Dow Jumps 10 Points in Heavy Trade

Volume Is Boosted
To Nine-Month High

NEW YORK, Sept. 20 (Reuters).—Demand for stocks continued to snowball on the New York Stock Exchange today, driving prices sharply higher for the second day in a row.

Volume ballooned to 25.96 million shares, exceeding yesterday's 24.57 million shares and making today's the busiest session since 27.55 million shares changed hands on Dec. 29, 1972.

"After you have a blockbuster performance like yesterday, the market just doesn't stop in its tracks," declared one analyst.

But actually, few analysts seemed to know what had generated the market's momentum.

Some said that the heavy volume indicated that many investors merely were hopping on the bandwagon for fear of missing a new upturn in the market.

Others believed that a key factor behind the market's surge was a growing belief among money-market experts that interest rates may have leveled off.

The Dow Jones Industrial average, which had rocketed more than 19 points yesterday, rose another 10.16 to 820.53. Other popular indices also rolled up sizable gains while advancing issues topped declines by more than 2 to 1.

Indian Head picked up 1 7/8 to 34 1/8. It said it has agreed to sell 750,000 of its common shares to Thyssen-Bornemisze group of the Netherlands.

Brown gained 1 3/8 to 12 3/4. It estimated 1973 per share net more than double that of a year ago.

J.P. Stevens climbed a point to 30 3/4. It said it increased its quarterly dividend to 40 cents from 37 1/2 cents.

American Telephone climbed a point to 50 1/2, and brought to 3 5/8 the advance in the most widely-held stock the past two sessions. Yesterday, Telephone reported higher quarterly earnings.

Prices advanced smartly in moderately active trading on the American Stock Exchange. The Ames index climbed 1.01 to 102.39, while advances topped declines, 577 to 284. Turnover totaled 3.88 million shares.

On the over-the-counter market, the NASDAQ Industrial average rose 0.81 to 104.97.

Trafalgar House Investments Limited

has acquired 40 per cent. of the
common stock of

Dearborn-Storm Corporation

Chicago, Illinois.

The undersigned assisted
Trafalgar House Investments Limited
in this transaction.

New Court Securities Corporation

New York, New York

Trafalgar House Investments Limited

Credit Facility of up to U.S.\$33.5 million
in connection with the successful tender offer
for 40 per cent. of the common stock of
Dearborn-Storm Corporation, Chicago, Illinois

arranged by

N. M. Rothschild & Sons Limited

provided by, amongst others,

Banco Urquijo Limited
The Bank of California, N.A.
Bank of Montreal
Banque Belge Limited
Brown, Shipley & Co. Limited
Dresdner Bank A.G., London Branch
Williams & Glyn's Bank Limited

First National City Bank
Franklin National Bank
Italian International Bank Limited
N. M. Rothschild & Sons Limited
Toronto Dominion Bank
Trade Development Bank

All these securities having been sold this advertisement appears as a matter of record only



Lancashire County Council

U.S. \$30,000,000 9 1/2% Bonds due 1978 to 1981

This loan was managed and underwritten by

London Multinational Bank (Underwriters) Limited

Baring Brothers & Co., Limited

Credit Suisse (Bahamas) Limited

Kidder, Peabody International Limited

Kredietbank S.A. Luxembourgisee

National Westminster Bank Group

on the introduction of

Gillett Brothers Discount Co. Ltd.

New York Stock Exchange Trading

Trading		Stocks and Bonds	50% UV in ph:35	2 22% 22% 22%			
N. Low.	Div.	S. P. E.	100% High Low	Low			
50	Varlen	856	17	262	15%	124	14
51	VCA	61	7	10	100%	100%	100%
52	Wesler	120	7	10	100%	100%	100%
53	Wesler	120	7	10	100%	100%	100%
54	Venita	265	10	68	100%	100%	100%
55	Venita	265	10	68	100%	100%	100%
56	Venita	265	10	68	100%	100%	100%
57	Venita	265	10	68	100%	100%	100%
58	Venita	265	10	68	100%	100%	100%
59	Venita	265	10	68	100%	100%	100%
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70	Venita	265	10	68	100%	100%	100%
71	Venita	265	10	68	100%	100%	100%
72	Venita	265	10	68	100%	100%	100%
73	Venita	265	10	68	100%	100%	100%
74	Venita	265	10	68	100%	100%	100%
75	Venita	265	10	68	100%	100%	100%
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77	Venita	265	10	68	100%	100%	100%
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89	Venita	265	10	68	100%	100%	100%
90	Venita	265	10	68	100%	100%	100%
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93	Venita	265	10	68	100%	100%	100%
94	Venita	265	10	68	100%	100%	100%
95	Venita	265	10	68	100%	100%	100%
96	Venita	265	10	68	100%	100%	100%
97	Venita	265	10	68	100%	100%	100%
98	Venita	265	10	68	100%	100%	100%
99	Venita	265	10	68	100%	100%	100%
100	Venita	265	10	68	100%	100%	100%

29th Wachova	76	14	77	37%	3714	37
43rd Wach pf.20			2	5'	79	87

[illegible]

194	WellFgo. 9a	9	149	22	21	21
195	WJFM 2.12e	9	24	2	20	20
196	WJFM 2.12e	9	24	2	20	20
197	WJFM 2.12e	9	24	2	20	20
198	WJFM 2.12e	9	24	2	20	20
199	WJFM 2.12e	9	24	2	20	20
200	WJFM 2.12e	9	24	2	20	20
201	WJFM 2.12e	9	24	2	20	20
202	WJFM 2.12e	9	24	2	20	20
203	WJFM 2.12e	9	24	2	20	20
204	WJFM 2.12e	9	24	2	20	20
205	WJFM 2.12e	9	24	2	20	20
206	WJFM 2.12e	9	24	2	20	20
207	WJFM 2.12e	9	24	2	20	20
208	WJFM 2.12e	9	24	2	20	20
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213	WJFM 2.12e	9	24	2	20	20
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215	WJFM 2.12e	9	24	2	20	20
216	WJFM 2.12e	9	24	2	20	20
217	WJFM 2.12e	9	24	2	20	20
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226	WJFM 2.12e	9	24	2	20	20
227	WJFM 2.12e	9	24	2	20	20
228	WJFM 2.12e	9	24	2	20	20
229	WJFM 2.12e	9	24	2	20	20
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242	WJFM 2.12e	9	24	2	20	20
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246	WJFM 2.12e	9	24	2	20	20
247	WJFM 2.12e	9	24	2	20	20
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249	WJFM 2.12e	9	24	2	20	20
250	WJFM 2.12e	9	24	2	20	20
251	WJFM 2.12e	9	24	2	20	20
252	WJFM 2.12e	9	24	2	20	20
253	WJFM 2					

[illegible]

2nd Whitaker	30	127	3	27	3
1st Wickes Crp	6	232	154	143	14
5th Winbist	6	31	67	67	0

[illegible]

135 Xerox Cp 20 42 405 147 145 147

154	155	156	157	158	159	160	161	162	163	164	165	166	167	168	169	170	171	172	173	174	175	176	177	178	179	180	181	182	183	184	185	186	187	188	189	190	191	192	193	194	195	196	197	198	199	200	201	202	203	204	205	206	207	208	209	210	211	212	213	214	215	216	217	218	219	220	221	222	223	224	225	226	227	228	229	230	231	232	233	234	235	236	237	238	239	240	241	242	243	244	245	246	247	248	249	250	251	252	253	254	255	256	257	258	259	260	261	262	263	264	265	266	267	268	269	270	271	272	273	274	275	276	277	278	279	280	281	282	283	284	285	286	287	288	289	290	291	292	293	294	295	296	297	298	299	300	301	302	303	304	305	306	307	308	309	310	311	312	313	314	315	316	317	318	319	320	321	322	323	324	325	326	327	328	329	330	331	332	333	334	335	336	337	338	339	340	341	342	343	344	345	346	347	348	349	350	351	352	353	354	355	356	357	358	359	360	361	362	363	364	365	366	367	368	369	370	371	372	373	374	375	376	377	378	379	380	381	382	383	384	385	386	387	388	389	390	391	392	393	394	395	396	397	398	399	400	401	402	403	404	405	406	407	408	409	410	411	412	413	414	415	416	417	418	419	420	421	422	423	424	425	426	427	428	429	430	431	432	433	434	435	436	437	438	439	440	441	442	443	444	445	446	447	448	449	450	451	452	453	454	455	456	457	458	459	460	461	462	463	464	465	466	467	468	469	470	471	472	473	474	475	476	477	478	479	480	481	482	483	484	485	486	487	488	489	490	491	492	493	494	495	496	497	498	499	500	501	502	503	504	505	506	507	508	509	510	511	512	513	514	515	516	517	518	519	520	521	522	523	524	525	526	527	528	529	530	531	532	
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154	155	156	157	158	159	160	161	162	163	164	165	166	167	168	169	170	171	172	173	174	175	176	177	178	179	180	18																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																

In stock in preceding 12 months, estimated

LIVE HOGS					
Oct	36.25	36.25	35.25	35.25	35.25
Nov	41.15	41.15	41.10	40.25	40.25
Dec	41.15	41.15	41.10	40.25	40.25
Jan	41.15	41.15	41.10	40.25	40.25
Feb	41.15	41.15	41.10	40.25	40.25
Mar	41.15	41.15	41.10	40.25	40.25
Apr	41.15	41.15	41.10	40.25	40.25

57.10	Jun	41.65	42.20	41.65	42.00
	Jul	41.80	42.05	41.60	42.20
	Aug	41.25	41.40	41.25	41.40

Feb	40.00	40.00	40.00	40.00
Mar	40.00	40.00	40.00	40.00
Apr	40.00	40.00	40.00	40.00
May	40.00	40.00	40.00	40.00
Jun	40.00	40.00	40.00	40.00
Jul	40.00	40.00	40.00	40.00
Aug	40.00	40.00	40.00	40.00
Sep	40.00	40.00	40.00	40.00
Oct	40.00	40.00	40.00	40.00
Nov	40.00	40.00	40.00	40.00
Dec	40.00	40.00	40.00	40.00

Sales: Oct 25; Dec 94; Feb 00;
 320; June 142; July 87; Aug 61; Oct 1

FROZEN PORK BELTIES

Feb	63.75	63.75	63.75	63.75
Mar	63.75	63.75	63.75	63.75
Apr	63.75	63.75	63.75	63.75
May	62.10	62.10	62.10	62.10
Jun	61.00	61.00	61.00	61.00
Jul	61.00	61.00	61.00	61.00
Aug	60.50	60.50	60.50	60.50
Sep	60.50	60.50	60.50	60.50
Oct	60.50	60.50	60.50	60.50
Nov	60.50	60.50	60.50	60.50
Dec	60.50	60.50	60.50	60.50

Sales: Feb 64; March 33; Feb 2;
 21; Aug 14; Feb 0.

Open Interest: Feb 316; March
 1; May 514; Aug 232; Aug 6; Feb 7.

b-Bid; o-Asked; n-Nominal

Bonds Traded in Euro

Unlabeled rates				
87-88	91%	92%	Amoco 554-444	177%
88-89	91%	92%	Arco 554-444	177%
89-90	94%	97%	Arco 554-444	182
90-91	94%	97%	Arco 554-444	182
91-92	94%	97%	Arco 554-444	182
92-93	94%	97%	Arco 554-444	182
93-94	94%	97%	Arco 554-444	182
94-95	94%	97%	Arco 554-444	182
95-96	94%	97%	Arco 554-444	182
96-97	94%	97%	Arco 554-444	182
97-98	94%	97%	Arco 554-444	182
98-99	94%	97%	Arco 554-444	182
99-00	94%	97%	Arco 554-444	182
00-01	94%	97%	Arco 554-444	182
01-02	94%	97%	Arco 554-444	182
02-03	94%	97%	Arco 554-444	182
03-04	94%	97%	Arco 554-444	182
04-05	94%	97%	Arco 554-444	182
05-06	94%	97%	Arco 554-444	182
06-07	94%	97%	Arco 554-444	182
07-08	94%	97%	Arco 554-444	182
08-09	94%	97%	Arco 554-444	182
09-10	94%	97%	Arco 554-444	182
10-11	94%	97%	Arco 554-444	182
11-12	94%	97%	Arco 554-444	182
12-13	94%	97%	Arco 554-444	182
13-14	94%	97%	Arco 554-444	182
14-15	94%	97%	Arco 554-444	182
15-16	94%	97%	Arco 554-444	182
16-17	94%	97%	Arco 554-444	182
17-18	94%	97%	Arco 554-444	182
18-19	94%	97%	Arco 554-444	182
19-20	94%	97%	Arco 554-444	182
20-21	94%	97%	Arco 554-444	182
21-22	94%	97%	Arco 554-444	182
22-23	94%	97%	Arco 554-444	182
23-24	94%	97%	Arco 554-444	182
24-25	94%	97%	Arco 554-444	182
25-26	94%	97%	Arco 554-444	182
26-27	94%	97%	Arco 554-444	182
27-28	94%	97%	Arco 554-444	182
28-29	94%	97%	Arco 554-444	182
29-30	94%	97%	Arco 554-444	182
30-31	94%	97%	Arco 554-444	182
31-32	94%	97%	Arco 554-444	182
32-33	94%	97%	Arco 554-444	182
33-34	94%	97%	Arco 554-444	182
34-35	94%	97%	Arco 554-444	182
35-36	94%	97%	Arco 554-444	

85	96	Gillette 4 1/2-87...	100
86	100	Halliburton 4 1/2-87...	132
87	90	Honeywell 4-86...	107

90-44	94	97	ITF 44-47	61
90-45	92	94	ITF 45-48	61
90-46	100-1	99	ITF 46-49	61
90-47	100-2	99	ITF 47-50	61
90-48	100-3	99	ITF 48-51	61
90-49	100-4	99	ITF 49-52	61
90-50	100-5	99	ITF 50-53	61
90-51	100-6	99	ITF 51-54	61
90-52	100-7	99	ITF 52-55	61
90-53	100-8	99	ITF 53-56	61
90-54	100-9	99	ITF 54-57	61
90-55	100-10	99	ITF 55-58	61
90-56	100-11	99	ITF 56-59	61
90-57	100-12	99	ITF 57-60	61
90-58	100-13	99	ITF 58-61	61
90-59	100-14	99	ITF 59-62	61
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90-61	100-16	99	ITF 61-64	61
90-62	100-17	99	ITF 62-65	61
90-63	100-18	99	ITF 63-66	61
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90-69	100-24	99	ITF 69-72	61
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90-82	100-37	99	ITF 82-85	61
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90-137	100-92	99	ITF 137-140	61
90-138	100-93	99	ITF 138-141	61
90-139	100-94	99	ITF 139-142	61
90-140	100-95	99	ITF 140-143	61
90-141	100-96	99	ITF 141-144	61
90-142	100-97	99	ITF 142-145	61
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90-166	100-121	99	ITF 166-169	61
90-167	100-122	99	ITF 167-170	61
90-168	100-123	99	ITF 168-171	61
90-169	100-124	99	ITF 169-172	61
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90-172	100-127	99	ITF 172-175	61
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90-197	100-152	99	ITF 197-200	61
90-198	100-153	99	ITF 198-201	61
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90-213	100-168	99	ITF 213-216	61
90-214	100-169	99	ITF 214-217	61
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90-218	100-173	99	ITF 218-221	61
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90-220	100-175	99	ITF 220-223	61
90-221	100-176	99	ITF 221-224	61
90-222	100-177	99	ITF 222-225	61
90-223	100-178	99	ITF 223-226	61
90-224	100-179	99	ITF 224-227	61
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90-253	100-208	99	ITF 253-256	61
90-254	100-209	99	ITF 254-257	61
90-255	100-210	99	ITF 255-258	61
90-256	100-211	99	ITF 256-259	61
90-257	100-212	99	ITF 257-260	61
90-258	100-213	99	ITF 258-261	61
90-259	100-214	99	ITF 259-262	61
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90-261	100-216	99	ITF 261-264	61
90-262	100-217	99	ITF 262-265	61
90-263	100-218	99	ITF 263-266	61
90-264	100-219	99	ITF 264-267	61
90-265	100-220	99	ITF 265-268	61
90-266	100-221	99	ITF 266-269	61
90-267	100-222	99	ITF 267-270	61
90-268	100-223	99	ITF 268-271	61
90-269	100-224	99	ITF 269-272	61
90-27				

Verifiable Bonds	(Basis Dec. 31, 1966)
1966-67	1966-67
1967-68	1967-68
1968-69	1968-69
1969-70	1969-70
1970-71	1970-71
1971-72	1971-72
1972-73	1972-73
1973-74	1973-74
1974-75	1974-75
1975-76	1975-76
1976-77	1976-77
1977-78	1977-78
1978-79	1978-79
1979-80	1979-80
1980-81	1980-81
1981-82	1981-82
1982-83	1982-83
1983-84	1983-84
1984-85	1984-85
1985-86	1985-86
1986-87	1986-87
1987-88	1987-88
1988-89	1988-89
1989-90	1989-90
1990-91	1990-91
1991-92	1991-92
1992-93	1992-93
1993-94	1993-94
1994-95	1994-95
1995-96	1995-96
1996-97	1996-97
1997-98	1997-98
1998-99	1998-99
1999-00	1999-00
2000-01	2000-01
2001-02	2001-02
2002-03	2002-03
2003-04	2003-04
2004-05	2004-05
2005-06	2005-06
2006-07	2006-07
2007-08	2007-08
2008-09	2008-09
2009-10	2009-10
2010-11	2010-11
2011-12	2011-12
2012-13	2012-13
2013-14	2013-14
2014-15	2014-15
2015-16	2015-16
2016-17	2016-17
2017-18	2017-18
2018-19	2018-19
2019-20	2019-20
2020-21	2020-21
2021-22	2021-22
2022-23	2022-23
2023-24	2023-24
2024-25	2024-25
2025-26	2025-26
2026-27	2026-27
2027-28	2027-28
2028-29	2028-29
2029-30	2029-30
2030-31	2030-31
2031-32	2031-32
2032-33	2032-33
2033-34	2033-34
2034-35	2034-35
2035-36	2035-36
2036-37	2036-37
2037-38	2037-38
2038-39	2038-39
2039-40	2039-40
2040-41	2040-41
2041-42	2041-42
2042-43	2042-43
2043-44	2043-44
2044-45	2044-45
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2047-48	2047-48
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2071-72	2071-72
2072-73	2072-73
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2074-75	2074-75
2075-76	2075-76
2076-77	2076-77
2077-78	2077-78
2078-79	2078-79
2079-80	2079-80
2080-81	2080-81
2081-82	2081-82
2082-83	2082-83
2083-84	2083-84
2084-85	2084-85
2085-86	2085-86
2086-87	2086-87
2087-88	2087-88
2088-89	2088-89

7-07.... 776
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 7-100.... 776

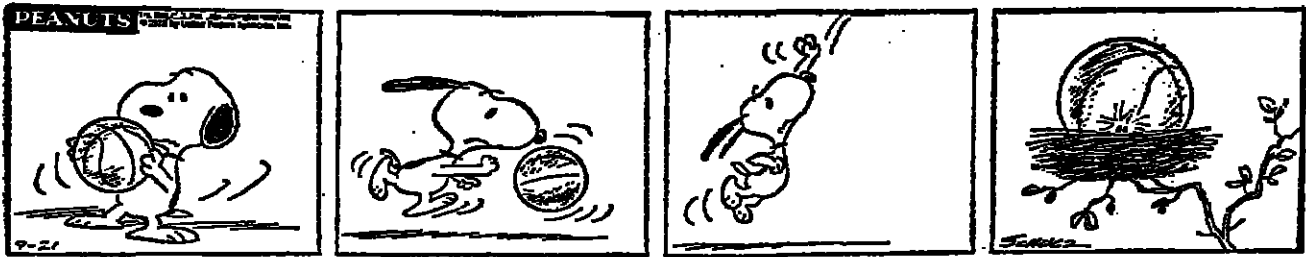
—1973—				—1972—				—1973—				—1972—			
Stocks and	Sis.	Net		Stocks and	Sis.	Net		Stocks and	Sis.	Net		Stocks and	Sis.	Net	

European Gold Markets			
Sept. 26, 1975			
	Op.	Cl.	N.C.
London Fix	105.40	102.25	+ 1.70
Swiss	101.75	102.50	+ 2.00
Paris (12.5 kds)	104.87	106.46	+ 3.25
U.S. dollars per ounce.			

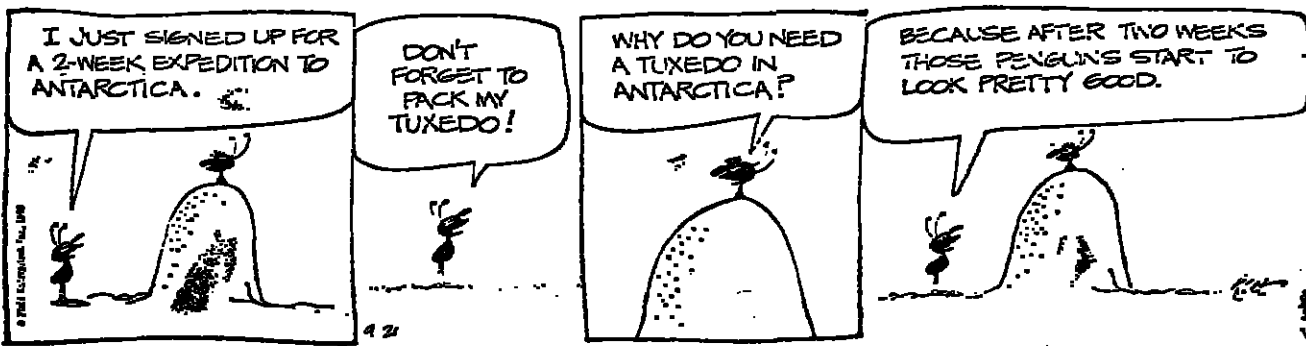
Eurodollars			
Sept. 26, 1975			
	Mid	Ask	Change
1 Day Fix ..	10 3/4	11	+ 3/8
One Month ..	11 1/16	11 3/16	+ 1/8
Months ..	11 1/16	11 3/16	+ 1/8
Months ..	11 1/16	11 3/16	- 9/16
One Year	10 1/2	10 5/8	- 1/16

Tokyo Exchange			
Sept. 26, 1975			
	Price Yen		Price Yen
Asahi Glass	204	Mitsui B. Wk	680
Cannon Camera	252	Nissan B.V. Ind.	284
Dai Nip. Print.	325	Mitsui Corp.	418
Fuji Bank	876	Mitsui Co.	335
Fuji Photo	319	Mitsubishi	531
Hitachi	373	Nippon Wkn.	203
Kanda Motor	588	Sharp	279
S. Itoh	585	Shimada	1,000
Jap. Air Lines	2,700	Bonny Corp.	4,200
Kasei M. P.	860	Bushimatsu Bk	571
Kao Soap	315	Tokai Marine	471
Kirin Brewery	340	Tokai Chem.	243
Komatsu	280	Tokai	286
Kumada I. Wks	325	Tokai Marine	496
Matsui B. Ind.	563	Tokai	232
		Tokai Motor	540

PEANUTS



B.C.



L.I.L. ABNER



BEETLE BAILEY



MISS PEACH



BUZZ SAWYER



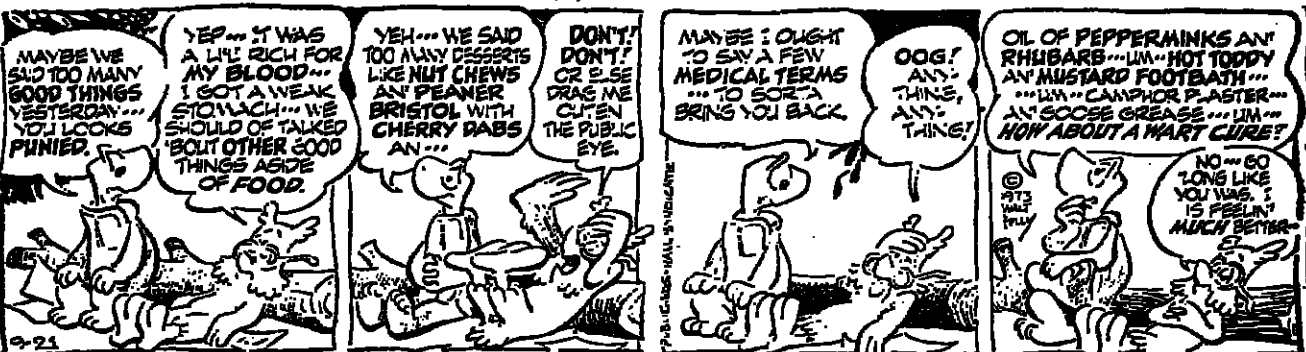
WIZARD OF ID



REX MORGAN M.D.



POGG



RIP KIRBY



BLONDIE



BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

From the days of whist, trumping partner's ace has always been thought of as a cardinal sin and a symptom of stupidity. The noted Charles Goren once demonstrated on the diagrammed deal that such a play can be essential and brilliant. He thereby saved his partnership from a disaster that was threatened when his partner made a highly speculative double.

When North raised spades over a two-diamond overall South was probably tempted to bid four spades, since he held high-card points. But there were a lot of potential losers in the side-suits and the queen-jack of diamonds were probably worthless, so he contented himself with an invitational bid of three spades.

West's double is technically for take-out, since his partner has not made any contribution, but was not justified by his hand. Such a double by a hand that is already limited by an overall is improbable on the face of it. Nowadays it would suggest perhaps 0-3-6-4 distribution.

Goren as East was in a difficult position. He might have tried four clubs, which West would have converted to four diamonds. However, he chose to pass, since the singleton diamond was a defensive asset and West figured to have considerable high-card strength.

When West led the diamond king followed by the ace East gave the position careful thought. He judged that his partner held six or seven diamonds headed by the ace-king. West would have bid diamonds more vigorously with an eight-card suit, so South's play of the queen on the first trick was clearly a falsecard.

It was also clear that West must have a sure defensive trick outside his diamonds, and thus was far more likely to be the heart ace than the spade ace. If West held three hearts headed by the ace, the defense had to attack the suit quickly from the East side, so East ruffed his partner's diamond ace and shifted to the heart jack. Now it did not matter whether South covered or not—the defense could take three tricks in the suit to defeat the contract.

Notice that East's fine play would not have lost anything if his partner had held four hearts and six diamonds. West would have known the diamond distribution and would have played a third round of that suit rather than return hearts.

East and West were vulnerable. The bidding:

	North	South	West	East
1	♦ 1092	♦ 843	♦ 6	♦ A52
2	♦ 1073	♦ KJ94	♦ A52	♦ AK108632
3	♦ 954	♦ 76532	♦ AK108632	♦ 7
4	♦ AQ109	♦ 76532	♦ 84	♦ 76532

South (D)

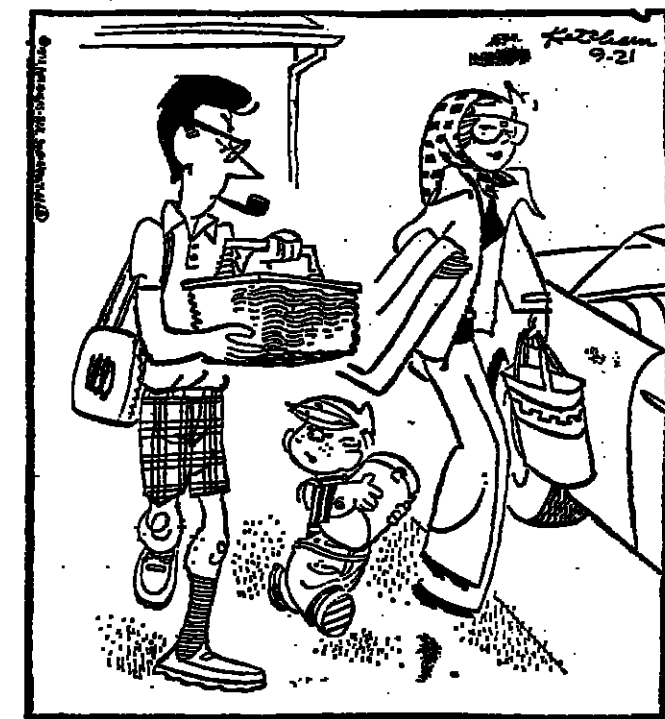
	North	South	West	East
1	♦ 1092	♦ 843	♦ 6	♦ A52
2	♦ 1073	♦ KJ94	♦ A52	♦ AK108632
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4	♦ AQ109	♦ 76532	♦ 84	♦ 76532

West led the diamond king.

DENNIS THE MENACE



JUMBLE — that scrambled word game

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

OCHAM

CHART

HISMAF

ROHRRO

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumble: HARRY OWING CLOTHE BAGLAN

Answer: Often produces religious harmony — A CHOR

BOOKS

KIND AND USUAL PUNISHMENT

By Jessica Mitford. 340 pp. Alfred A. Knopf, \$7.95.

Reviewed by David J. Rothman

Jessica Mitford's ironic title, "Kind and Usual Punishment," prepares us for the illusory world of prisons. You may call institutions "therapeutic communities," but they remain hell holes. Designate officers "institutional superintendents," but they are still wardens. Describe offenders as "deviant" or "maladjusted," but understand that we are talking about an inmate population that is overwhelmingly black or poor. Name their treatment "psychotherapy," but realize that most prison psychiatrists are little more than administration spies. Refer to change as "reform," but know that this is a term designed to get legislators to fund bigger prisons, increase the staff, obtain more sophisticated weaponry, and perpetuate the misery we now live with.

There is probably no better way to puncture the myth of prison labor as rehabilitative than to quote a laundry manager extolling the practice of convicts "sorting, folding, and stacking" laundry because "it teaches good work habits, requiring teamwork."

Perhaps the finest chapters in "Kind and Usual Punishment" analyze the medical experiments that go on inside prison. The spurious contentions of the testers that the inmates were "volunteers" for these assignments emerge vividly, as does the state that drug companies have in the prisons. All drugs, explains Mitford, must be first tested on a small group of healthy individuals before they are given as medication to a larger sample. Indeed, some 90 percent of new drugs never pass this initial phase because of adverse side-effects. It is the prisoners who serve as guinea pigs, a seemingly ideal situation. They are cheap to pay. (A dollar a day will do it.) If test results are catastrophic, the subject's injury or death can be easily covered up; and they can be used for experiments no one "outside" would ever participate in, no matter what the recompense. Small wonder, then, that drug companies have exclusive contracts with state penitentiaries for testing drugs on their populations.

Although some states, notably California, have managed over the past 15 years to reduce the prison population, the funds expended on corrections have actually increased—in California they have tripled. Mitford gamely tries to figure out where the alibi goes, and thereby tells us of others who have a stake in prisons. The answer is clearly not the inmates. They are still fed at the cost of 30 cents a meal. Rather, new administrative positions, more guards and more weapons, ammunition and restaurant equipment take up the funds. For all the Alice in Wonderland quality about the internal routine, we can be certain that good profits are being made from the business of prisons.

A cool and hardheaded logic also characterizes Mitford's approach to various reform proposals. At one point, in an uncharacteristic lapse of clarity and candor, Mitford flirts with advocating the total abolition of prisons. In the end, perhaps because she is convinced that 100 percent decarceration cannot be defended, Mitford steps back from the abolition position. Instead, she proceeds to summarize and defend what is to my mind the best thinking now available on the direction reform efforts should take.

First, a moratorium on all prison construction. Next, a concerted effort to revise criminal codes, removing victimless crimes (gambling, alcoholism) from the list of punishable offenses. Then, experimentation with the distribution of heroin and an effort to reduce drastically the length of prison terms. For those already confined, due process rights must be achieved—not because they will necessarily guide the behavior of the keepers, but because they will enable inmates to organize better on their own behalf.

To this same end, prison unions warrant encouragement. This is, admittedly, a restricted agenda for reform. Meaningful improvement may have to await fundamental changes in the distribution of economic and political power in our society. Nevertheless, given the damage now done by incarceration, these measures do seem worth implementation.

The Mitford book, in sum, is a wonderfully readable, tough-minded, and in parts memorable account of the prison system today.

David J. Rothman, author of "The Discovery of the Asylum," is Visiting Pinkerton Professor, School of Criminal Justice, at the State University of New York, Albany. This review has been abridged.

© The New York Times.

Israelis Find Ancient House In Golan Heights

JERUSALEM, Sept. 20 (UPI).—The government Antiquities Department has said that archaeologists have discovered evidence that the occupied Golan Heights was inhabited by shepherds and farmers 5,000 years ago.

International law forbids Israel to carry out excavations in the occupied Arab territories. But, an Antiquity Department spokesman said, this find, a rectangular house complex, was uncovered during routine road construction.

The site is along the route of a new road now being built through an upland plateau dotted with stone heaps.

Pottery fragments of large bins and storage jars used for liquids and grain, as well as basalt bowls, mortars and pestles were found on low shelves and on the floor of the house.

A small basalt pillar, apparently a household god, was found in position on a rough stone base, although it was partly broken. It was found near the courtyard entrance.

CROSSWORD

By Will Weng

ACROSS

1	Knack	45	End of poem	12	Customer
5	Vacillate	49	Knights one	13	Ingot
10	Remainder, of a kind	50	Audience	21	German pronoun
14	Friend, in Nancy	51	Author of "Unreliable"	22	wave
15	Salad item	52	20 Across	25	Russian pastry
16	Major	53	Unfavorable	26	Kremlin noble
17	Quick	54	60 Hunting	27	Cannier
18	Flagpole	55	61 Vapor: Prefix	28	Rounded molding
19	Kind of garden	56	62 up (estimate)	29	Morocco's capital
20	Start of familiar poem, with 25 and 45 Across	57	63 Wood pieces	30	Seraglio
23	Pretend	58	64 Even	31	Soap substitute
24	First-century date	59	65 Mind	32	Labor
25	More of poem	60	66 Belief	33	Groom's partner
33	Injure	61	67 Coast flier	37	Unfair
34	Callas, for one	62	DOWN	38	Jeopardy
35	Something to remember	1	Handle	43	Most mousy
36	Ship's deck	2	Indian servant	46	Most perverse
39	Cry	3	"... nil"	47	Japanese porgy
40	Playwright Jones	4	Reaches	48	Rococo
41	Make up for	5	Suit material	51	Penn. city
42	Biblical land	6	Astringent	52	Baseball's Johnny
44	Wing	7	Like a grapeyard	53	Edit out
		8	Black-hearted	54	Midwest country
		9	Repeat	55	Point out
		10	"Came the dawn," e.g.	56	Recipe word
		11	Coat or shoe	57	Fortuit
				58	Orbital point
				59	Tree

The Chauvinists Clash

A Vote for Riggs A Vote for King

approval, as Willie finally concluded that he must end one of the spectacular careers in baseball history.

Stays in Baseball
Mays said he wasn't sure what exact position he'll hold in the Mets' organization starting next year.

"I have many directions to go and many things to consider. But one thing I know, the

the Philadelphia Athletics 1904. Two innings later, Ryan fanned Bill Sudakis with a low inside fastball.

Improving his won-lost record to 18-16, Ryan finished with seven strikeouts and a total of 355, 27 short of the major league record of 382 set by Sandy Kousser of the Los Angeles Dodgers in 1965.

Baltimore	89	63	596	~
Boston	88	63	596	6
Detroit	80	71	556	9
New York	79	78	480	15
Milwaukee	72	80	474	17
Cleveland	67	88	496	2

Western Division

Oakland	88	61	598	2
Kansas City	82	78	539	2
Chicago	74	78	487	15
St. Louis	73	77	471	16
California	71	79	473	18
Texas	58	98	351	37

Wednesday's Results

Brooklyn 7, Cleveland 4
Boston 9, New York 7
Chicago 4, Kansas City 3
Detroit 16, Baltimore 1
New York 9, St. Louis 8
Oakland 3, Minnesota 0

Thursday's Games

California at Texas, 2 twilight
Oakland at Minnesota, 2 twilight
Detroit at St. Louis, 2 twilight
Chicago at Kansas City, 8 p.m.
(Only one scheduled.)

NATIONAL CUP

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Eastern Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Baltimore	88	63	.586	6 1/2
Boston	86	65	.569	7
Detroit	80	71	.530	9
New York	78	78	.500	15 1/2
Chicago	77	80	.494	17 1/2
Cleveland	67	86	.438	23

Western Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Oakland	90	61	.596	—
Kansas City	87	64	.575	2 1/2
Chicago	74	78	.487	11
Minnesota	73	77	.487	11 1/2
St. Louis	72	78	.479	12 1/2
Texas	58	98	.361	37

Wednesday's Results

Milwaukee 7, Cleveland 4.
 Boston 4, New York 1.
 Chicago 4, Kansas City 3.
 Detroit 16, Baltimore 1.
 St. Louis 8, Texas 2.
 Oakland 3, Minnesota 0.

Thursday's Games

California at Texas. 2 twelfth.
 Oakland at Minnesota. 2 twelfth.
 Baltimore at New York.
 Chicago at Kansas City.
 (Only games scheduled)

NATIONAL LEAGUE

[illegible][illegible][illegible]

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perfect salary, to seaside writers
anybody who will be 3rd pair
hands to artist and family living
in French village. Organic garden
harpichord, piano, extra car. Must
be willing to share all work in-
cluding house-keeping. Must re-
sist children. No smoking. This
is a serious work and family thing.
Write: Box 84331, Herald, Paris.

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